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1973



General Orders
of
George Washington

issued at
Newburgh on the Hudson
1782-1783



PALISADES INTERSTATE PARK — KORBACH

Washington's Headquarters, Newburgh, N.Y.

The Hasbrouck house is of Dutch Huguenot design completed in 1770. General Washington selected this house for his headquarters from May 1782 to August 1783. It is in this building the so called "Crown Offer" was made to Washington; The Badge of Military Merit (Purple Heart) was awarded and the cessation of hostilities was released besides many other post hostility events which took place.

General Orders of George Washington

General Orders of George Washington

Commander-in-Chief
of the Army of the Revolution

issued at

Newburgh on the Hudson
1782-1783

Compiled and edited by

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PALISADES INTERSTATE PARK — BRADFORD

The headquarters office as seen today has in it a tiger maple desk which was used by General Washington at his earlier Ellison House Headquarters in 1779-1780. The high back windsor chair is believed to have been in the Newburgh headquarters and used by Washington. In one of the General's letters he made reference to how comfortable the high back windsor chair in his office was.



PALISADES INTERSTATE PARK — BRADFORD

The Hasbrouck House has three Dutch designed open fireplaces in the dining room, (pictured) the kitchen and room of 7 doors. This design was used in the Hudson Valley Dutch houses until about 1800. When selecting this house for a headquarters, a note was made that the fireplaces drew well and did not smoke up the house.



PALISADES INTERSTATE PARK — KORBACH

The Hasbrouck House (1770), which Washington made his headquarters in May 1782 to August 1783, is on the right. The house has been a New York State Historic Site since 1850. To the left is the State Museum built in 1908 to house and exhibit the historic collection.

INTRODUCTION TO REPRINT EDITION

The general orders of George Washington issued at the Hasbrouck Headquarters at Newburgh, New York were brought together by the historian Edward C. Boynton, a West Point graduate, in 1883. The 1973 edition has reused a 1909 reprint. A summary and background material of the general orders issued in 1782 and 1783 is provided in the following introduction.



During 1782 and 1783 General George Washington, Commander-in-Chief of the Continental Army, had troops stationed in widely scattered locations from Albany, New York, to Charleston, South Carolina. The lack of wagons to transport supplies to a single encampment forced Washington to separate his small army and station units in many strategic locations. Horses had to be widely dispersed for forage, only a few dragoons accompanied Washington. The main force of the Continental Army, however, was located on the Hudson River to counter British capture of the vital base at West Point and other Hudson Highland outposts and to establish better bargaining positions at the Paris Peace Conference in 1782 and 1783.

The Hudson Highlands follows the river between Newburgh and Stony Point, with the northern limit of the

Highlands near New Windsor. At the time of the American Revolution, the Newburgh and New Windsor area combined had approximately 1,500 inhabitants. Early in the American Revolution, these towns contained supply depots and were rendezvous centers for patriots from Tory held areas in and around New York City. Billeting for soldiers and civilians in the region was so limited that temporary shelters became common.

The Hasbrouck House in Newburgh served as Washington's headquarters and official residence from March 31, 1782 to August 18, 1783, a period longer than any other site during the Revolution. It is a Dutch style farmhouse built in 1725 by a blacksmith, Burger Mynders, and became the property of Jonathan Hasbrouck in 1750. The Hasbrouck House was situated on a commanding plateau on the west bank of the Hudson River. Its substantial stone construction and excellent view of the river made it ideal as a headquarters.

Jonathan Hasbrouck, an industrious and successful businessman, was a merchant, farmer, surveyor, grist mill owner and later colonel of the 4th Ulster County New York Militia Regiment. He died in 1780. Mrs. Tryntje Du Bois Hasbrouck, his widow, sat in sullen silence when told her home was to be used for Washington's headquarters. Twenty-one carpenters prepared her home for the general, his staff, official guests and servants. Despite these improvements, the confined quarters were little better than those at Valley Forge. A glum Mrs. Hasbrouck reluctantly departed to stay with relatives in New Paltz, New York.*

*New York State acquired the Hasbrouck House in 1850, which thus became the first historical preservation in the country. It is now a Historical Landmark site.

Visitors at Newburgh described Washington at age fifty as plain, easy and affable, with a grave and composed look that was often penetrating. His six foot three, 209 pound frame and long Roman nose were distinctive physical features. Washington believed in prudence and moderation and was a plain eater and dresser. His shirts were of fine linen but had no ruffles at the wrists. He always wore his boots and only rode in a carriage when Martha Washington was with him. Washington's gray hair was combed smoothly back into a small queue and needed very little powder. On days when he had no visitors to entertain and no accounts to compute, he read the descriptions of classic military leaders such as Gustavus Adolphus, Sully and Turenne. Officers in the Continental Army found Washington polite and very formal. His men had respect and admiration for Washington and placed great confidence in him.

Martha Washington's bountiful dinners were social events at the Hasbrouck Headquarters. Dinners were always formal affairs as a Washington full dress dinner started with the chaplain saying grace at five o'clock; a five minute variation was allowed for slow time pieces. Dinners were generally two hour, three course events and were prepared by a good German cook. Claret or Madeira wine was often enjoyed with dinner. Meat and vegetables were served first, followed by pastries and finally nuts and apples, which Washington especially enjoyed despite his bad teeth. Hickory and walnuts were shelled with a hammer and slowly eaten with picks. Tea and coffee were served from a French silver service. The quartermaster oftentimes bartered salt for cider, apples, nuts, butter, roots, vegetables, pickles and cranberries to enhance Washington's table. The congenial conversation

at these dinners helped bind the relationship between Washington and his officers.

The American columns moved from King's Ferry on the 26th and 28th of October, 1782 to the vicinity of Newburgh and Little Britain. The last encampment of the Continental Army was at strategic New Windsor, located at the crossroads where the overland routes from New England, the middle, and southern states crossed the Hudson River. The river provided easy boat or sleigh transportation from New York City to the Mohawk River and Lake Champlain routes. Billeting for generals and their staffs was difficult to find as Newburgh had only 48 buildings and New Windsor but 24 dwellings. A log hut encampment on 1,600 acres in New Windsor was used for 9,000 men of the Continental Army represented by troops from Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New York, New Jersey and Maryland and another 2,000 Connecticut troops were stationed at West Point. Inspector General Baron von Steuben with Quartermaster General Timothy Pickering selected this site for the winter encampment because there was an ample supply of food, water, forage, and timber. It was also protected from sudden attacks by the Highlands and West Point and offered maximum flexible movement.

The army relied on local residents with their ox carts to carry the sick to makeshift hospitals and to transport additional firewood and provisions. The staple diet of the troops was mostly meat and bread. Some provisions were scarce and had inflated prices. Regulated army prices were invoked on turkeys which sold for \$3, geese \$2, chickens 50¢, potatoes \$1.37 per bushel, butter \$1.37 per tub, brown sugar \$2 per pound and a loaf of sugar \$5 per pound. Soldiers often bartered in salt with local residents

instead of using the highly inflated continental currency or state monies. Regimental gardens were planned and provided perishable food stuffs. Soldiers collected seeds for their gardens with the help of the Quartermaster General who advertised in local newspapers for garden seeds. Each officer's hut had its own kitchen garden. The Valley Forge experience taught the army that an inadequate supply of vegetables brought on disastrous bouts with scurvy.

Some 700 buildings, housing fourteen understrength regiments and one detachment of Marylanders, dotted the New Windsor Cantonment. The most important structure to be erected in the Cantonment was the "Public Building" or "The Temple of Virtue." "The Temple" as it was more commonly called, was built on Jabez Atwood's farm, three miles southwest of Snake Hill and Newburgh. Dr. Israel Evans, chaplain of the New Hampshire Brigade, suggested a need for a building with a spacious hall to accommodate a brigade of troops for church service. It was the first building erected by the American Army to be used as a chapel. The officers responsible for the construction insisted it also be used for general assemblage purposes and as an administrative building. The actual work on the Temple spanned the period from January 9, 1783 to March 6, 1783. Originally, the building was to be built in fifteen days by the troops but bad weather delayed its use until February 15, 1783. All regiments shared in the construction work of the rectangular, one-story structure which was 110 feet long, 30 feet wide and required 21,000 shingles, 5,120 feet of timber and other materials. Each unit supplied its share of the building materials. Work was begun by 168 men hauling stones on sleds, 14 masons laying the

foundation, 28 carpenters framing timbers, and 42 men helping. All were under the supervision of 24 sergeants or corporals and two officers. It had two field stone chimneys and a cupola with a flag staff for signal flags. Each worker was rewarded with a gill of rum plus a half ration of food on the spot. Protestant chaplains rotated the use of the Temple on Sundays. The Temple contained four small side rooms used as offices for furloughing the disbanding troops, issuing supplies, court-martial, special meetings and other routine matters.

Officers and troops kept occupied at New Windsor Cantonment doing necessary routine military jobs. However, the rollicking young officers enjoyed the environment two miles away at the Red Tavern, which served as the leisure time junior officer's meeting place.

Regiments and brigades were inspected on a rotating basis and were criticised or praised for their appearance. With the warmer days of summer, inspection reports improved as the troops assembled more for drill and could repair their clothing.

On April 14, 1783, units drew lots for scarlet cloth to reface the lapels, cuffs and collars of their coats. Many of the troops were armed and clothed from French supplies or captured British stores. Shoes were particularly difficult to obtain in the quantity needed. Uniform coats were kept in good appearance and condition by substituting hunting shirts for them in warm weather or over the coats to protect them from wear in cold weather. Throughout the whole army, the men's hair was cut and tied in the same manner. An order on August 12, 1782, called for 200 pounds of flour and a half pound of tallow per one hundred men for hair dressing. Often, there were not enough hats and shirts to go around; the Massachu-

setts and Connecticut Lines had to cast lots for the limited supplies.

Not surprisingly, in such a concentration of men living with supply shortages, greed and thievery occurred at the Cantonment. Periods of inactivity developed, with soldiers getting into all sorts of trouble, mostly due to sheer boredom. Jeremiah Allen, a drummer in the 8th Massachusetts Regiment, was court-martialed on April 15, 1783 for stealing shirts and blankets and others were convicted of stealing shoes and food. Whipping posts were set up in different camp areas. A sentence for stealing, both for soldiers and soldiers' wives, was often one hundred lashes on the naked back, the lashing being divided into four different sessions done in four different areas of the camp.

Problems resulting from liquor were a major concern for some of the soldiers. Camp peddlers or sutlers selling rum stirred up trouble at the New Windsor Cantonment by discounting notes for rum, a practice which was discouraged by the provost officers. Each soldier was placed on a liquor roll and the amount he consumed recorded, and those who drank too much rum were struck off the liquor rolls. Soldiers who forfeited their liquor ration of a gill per day [$\frac{1}{4}$ of a pint], or did not drink, had the option of trading their liquor ration for vegetables or other articles. Sergeants were assigned the task of mixing water with the rum ration after Washington issued an order on May 16, 1783 to prevent the "evil practice of swallowing the whole ration of liquor in a single draught."

Washington was a great inspiration to his soldiers and helped maintain their morale despite their meager and irregular pay, poor clothes and equipment. An honorary

badge of distinction for veteran enlisted men was a narrow piece of white cloth sewed on the left coat sleeve of those who served for three years. The original order initiated on August 7, 1783, was adjusted by some regimental commanders to use instead the facing color of the uniform coat.

A more unique badge for soldiers was initiated by Washington on April 17, 1783. Washington established the "Badge of Military Merit", the first military decoration in the world that could be earned by enlisted men. The Badge of Military Merit was awarded by a board of officers for singularly meritorious action and military leadership and was worn on the lapel over the left breast. The United States Army's first decoration was a figure of a heart in purple cloth edged with a narrow silver metallic cord for a binding. The Badge of Military Merit is known to have been issued to only three sergeants: Elijah Churchill of the 2nd Regiment of Light Dragoons, Daniel Bissell of the 2nd Connecticut Regiment, and William Brown of the 5th Connecticut Regiment. Today, Churchill's Badge of Military Merit is on display at the New Windsor Cantonment's rebuilt Temple. The War Department upon President Herbert Hoover's recommendations revived the decoration on February 22, 1932, as the Purple Heart awarded for Americans wounded in action. A memorial figure of George Washington is on the present Purple Heart.

Life at the Cantonment was not entirely one dull day after another. When General Washington made inspection visits on horseback to the Cantonment, it was customary for the troops to throw up their hats, or their hands if they had no hat, and shout "Huzzah!" Particular celebrations observed in the Continental Army were the 4th

of July, the capture of Stony Point on July 15, 1779, Washington's birthday on February 22, May Day, Christmas and New Years. On Thursday, February 6, 1783, the New Windsor Cantonment troops gave a "feu de joie", or fire of joy, to celebrate the anniversary of the French alliance with the United States. In a feu de joie soldiers were assembled in a line. Each soldier fired his flintlock starting at the right end of the line, one after the other. Each cannon was then fired separately and in turn.

On September 14, 1782, before the New Windsor Cantonment was built, six thousand men from Washington's Army rowed barges across the Hudson River at King's Ferry to Verplanck Point, across from Stony Point, to greet the French Army on its way from Yorktown, Virginia, to Boston, for its voyage back to France. The united forces could hear the British evening gun at Kingsbridge at the northern tip of Manhattan Island. This reunion of Yorktown comrades was celebrated joyfully as both American and French marquee tents were arched in front and finely adorned with laurel, evergreens and boughs of other trees. A handpicked brigade of American troops demonstrated musket exercises and marching which French officers admitted was the equal of the finest veteran drill units on the continent of Europe.

Earlier in the year, on May 31, 1782, another celebration of alliance had been observed at West Point. The announcement of the birth of a *Dauphin*, or French crown prince, was cause for a gala celebration by Washington's Army which received an extra gill of rum per man. Ten blank cartridges were issued to each musketeer and an order for a feu de joie was given, including the firing of every field piece customarily assigned to

each brigade. About five hundred officers and their wives and guests went to West Point for a banquet dinner and ball. Thirteen toasts were proposed after the meal, followed by an artillery discharge, three cheers by the troops, and a fireworks demonstration with rockets, pyrotechnic wheels, fountains, trees, bee-hives, balloons, stars and fleurs de lis. A three cannon salute opened and closed the ceremony.

Through secret agents, Washington knew that peace negotiations, which had been dragging on in Paris, were progressing to a decision in 1783. Actually, the Treaty of Paris was signed on the 20th of January but word of it did not reach America until March 12, 1783. On the 15th of April the treaty was ratified by the Continental Congress but Washington, with a sense of history, delayed the official announcement of the cessation of hostilities until April 19, 1783, eight years to the day after the firing at Lexington and Concord, Massachusetts. At noon on that day, from the doors of the Temple, the Commander-in-Chief formally announced the Peace of Paris to his troops. The war-worn soldiers greeted this marvelous news with three great huzzahs! A prayer was offered by Chaplain John Ganno and an anthem titled "Independence" was rendered by both vocal and instrumental music. The troops enjoyed the announcement even more when an extra ration of rum was issued to every man. They drank to perpetual peace, independence and happiness for the United States of America.

The Continental Army had not been contented at New Windsor Cantonment. However, Washington was well aware of the hardships, lack of pay, sufferings of the men, and the inability of the Continental Congress to act swiftly and effectively. For two months, he did not

receive public money to support his headquarter's meal table and he was not able to keep in close touch with his French allies since he could not afford to feed the courier's horses. The long inactivity of the army since the Yorktown campaign added to the complaints and discontent. Washington read with dismayed surprise the letter from Colonel Lewis Nicola, head of the Invalid Regiment, suggesting that he be a military dictator or a limited monarch. Nicola and others wanted a proven leader who could guide the country to prosperity rather than Congress which each state heeded only as it saw fit. Washington refused but was concerned that state governments considered themselves the primary government over the central United States government. A strong central government and a strong leader was needed or thirteen separate countries could have been formed.

A crisis arose on March 11, 1783 when the "Newburgh Letters" were written. They were a rude awakening to Congress although there had been serious mutinies among the enlisted American troops in 1780 and 1781. Twenty-six year old Major John Armstrong, Jr., later to be the Secretary of War under President James Madison, was aide-de-camp to Major General Horatio Gates. Armstrong wrote the Newburgh Letters anonymously to force the Continental Congress to secure settlement of officer claims against the government before demobilization. Back pay, unsettled food and clothing accounts, plus half-pay life pensions had not been provided by Congress. The army was worried about being turned loose into a civilian world with neither work nor money to tide their families over until they found a job or made a job. On March 15, 1783 Washington made a strong personal appeal to his officers in the Temple. The offi-

cer's anonymous letters were effectively answered. Washington read Joseph Jones' closely written letter and remarked in effect as he stumbled with his glasses, "You must pardon me, I have grown gray in your service and find myself growing blind." Jones, a discerning member of Congress from Virginia, described the financial problems Congress had to cope with before it could meet the just claims of the officers. Washington revealed he shared the exasperated officers' troubles and promised to use his influence to secure justice for them. In his speech, Washington established the principle that, in a free society, the military must always remain under civilian control. This speech was another high point of Washington's tremendous personal leadership. The Newburgh Letters' crisis passed but the soured veterans were not to be fully compensated with their back pay since the struggling new nation was to remain poor for a long time.

In April of 1783 the Continental Army officers were thinking about disbanding and breaking the close relationships they had established with each other during the war. Henry Knox had proposed an organization to perpetuate the friendships formed among the officers and, at the same time, create a fund for officers' widows and orphans. A preliminary meeting of the *Society of Cincinnati* was held at the Temple on May 10, 1783, and was to become the first veteran officers' organization in the United States. The Society was formed at Baron von Steuben's headquarters in Fishkill on June 19, 1783, and elected Washington as President-General, Alexander McDougall as the first Treasurer and Knox as Secretary *pro tempore*. Although Washington had nothing to do with organizing the Society, and had some objections to it, he agreed to become its president. Upon Washington's

death, Alexander Hamilton became President of the Society. The Society of Cincinnati started some traditions of future United States veteran organizations.

Throughout the war, Washington appealed for desperately needed powder, recruits, small arms, clothing, blankets, horses, fodder and food through "circular letters," identical letters sent to governors of all states and sometimes to particular regions. Washington wrote his last circular letter at the Hasbrouck Headquarters in reference to his prospective retirement and to the hopeful future of the United States. He considered an indissoluble union of states under one federal head, a sacred regard to public justice, the adaptation of a proper peace establishment, and the idea of a united community of interest without local prejudices to be essential to the wellbeing of the United States. These ideas helped to mold the political thinking of the leaders to establish a strong central government.

Washington issued his last order at Hasbrouck House on August 17, 1783 before he left to meet the Continental Congress at Princeton, New Jersey. The Continental Army was furloughed gradually so the Continental Congress would not entirely lose hold on the soldiers before the treaties were ratified and also to save money. The administration of muster rolls and the settlement of accounts had begun on April 1, 1783. After June 6, a regiment was disbanded each day until only one detachment was left at the New Windsor Cantonment for ordinary duties. Penobscot and Stockbridge Indian scouts were also disbanded. Furloughs were liberally approved beginning June 2, 1783, and full and free pardons given to non-commissioned officers and privates in confinement. The Continental Treasury was so empty that the soldiers

were sent home with no pay but with chits for three months' arrears and with their muskets as a farewell gift. Congress issued a proclamation announcing the definitive peace and provided for the honorable discharge of all those soldiers "enlisted for the war" on October 18, 1783.

West Point and Fort Pitt, Pennsylvania, became the designated main depositories of military stores after the signing of the preliminary Peace of Paris. Ordnance, quartermasters' and subsistence stores were shipped by barges to West Point. On September 2, 1783, an auction was held to dispose of the remaining buildings at the Cantonment. Soon little trace of the New Windsor Cantonment remained as the lands were farmed once more; only artifacts and faint building and road traces were left.

A farewell order by General Washington was issued on November 2, 1783 at Rocky Hill, New Jersey, near Princeton. Washington bid the troops an affectionate and a long farewell. When the British finally gathered enough shipping, they pulled out of New York City. Eight hundred Continental Army soldiers marched and rode into the city with Washington, New York Governor George Clinton and other New York State officials to regain control of the city. General Henry Knox commanded the mixed force of Captain John Stakes' Westchester Light Dragoon Militia, Major Sebastian Bauman's Lamb's Artillery detachment, Colonel Joseph Vose's Battalion of Massachusetts Line troops and Lieutenant Colonel William Hull's picked Light Infantry stationed at West Point. Although the British had greased the flag pole to hinder raising the Stars and Stripes, quick thinking Americans fetched a ladder to help hoist the new United States flag without delay. The Commander-in-

Chief's last official meeting with his officers was in the long room at Fraunces' Tavern in New York City at noon on December 4, 1783, when he bid a half-choked sad farewell to his closest officers. It was their last dinner together. The British fleet finally left the shore of the outer New York Harbor on December 23, 1783. Washington returned his commission of Commander-in-Chief to the Continental Congress meeting at Annapolis, Maryland, on December 23, 1783, while traveling to Mount Vernon, Virginia, to attend Christmas celebration with Martha and her grandchildren and for his first sight of home in eight years.

West Point, September 1973.

ALAN C. AIMONE

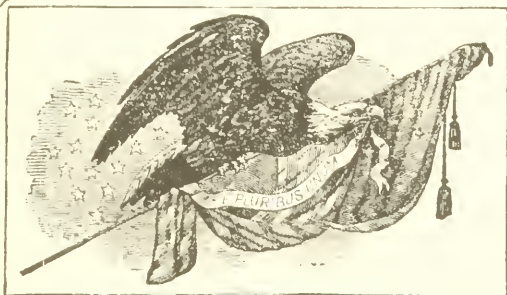
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ANNOTATIONS

by Alan C. Aimone

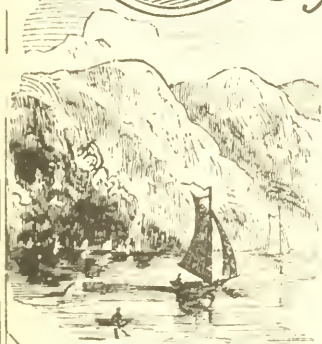
- p. 13, line 8, Ensign Philip Corey (resigned in May, 1782)
- p. 16, line 29, "subalterns" were equivalent of lieutenant in rank.
- p. 19, line 18, "cocking" refers to the turning up of the brim of military tricorne hats in a regular fashion.
- p. 22, line 28, a "gill" is equal to $\frac{1}{4}$ pint of liquid.
- p. 28, line 2, a "light company" was a hand picked unit of younger and smaller men chosen for led, flank and rear guard duty plus daring frontal assaults or vital flank posts in battle.
- p. 39, line 24, Ensign Josiah Abbot, later transferred to the 2nd Massachusetts Regiment.
- p. 40, line 3, Ensign Daniel Parker later transferred to the 10th Massachusetts Regiment.
- p. 81, line 27, Sergeant Elijah Churchill
- p. 81, line 28, Sergeant William Brown
- p. 86, line 13, Sergeant Daniel Bissell



General Orders

ED. WASHINGTON

ISSUED AT NEWBURGH
1782-1783



COMPILED BY

Major Edward C. Boynton

1883


REPRINTED 1909.

GENERAL ORDERS
OF
Geo. Washington
Commander-in-Chief of the Army of
the Revolution

ISSUED AT
NEWBURGH ON THE HUDSON
1782 - 1783.

By MAJOR EDWARD C. BOYNTON

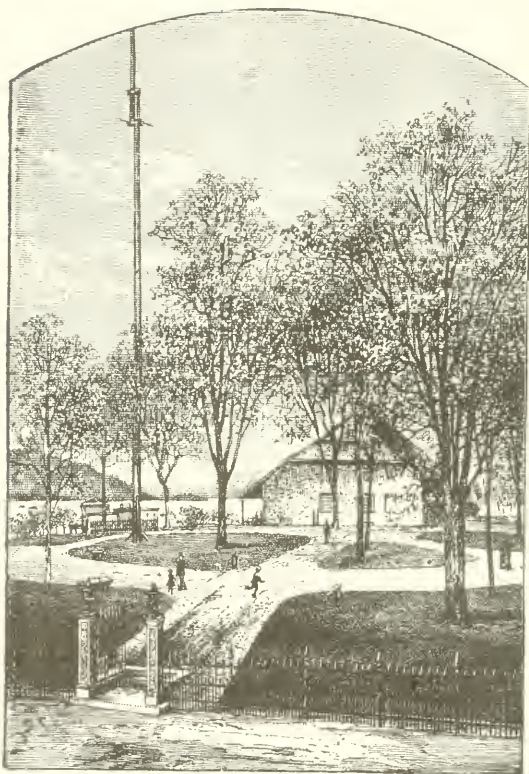
INTRODUCTION

HE General Orders of Washington during the War for Independence have never been published in full; and in consequence of the dispersion and destruction of the original copies, no hope is entertained of their ever being presented in one unbroken, continued series, from the first to the last.

Many of the Orders herein have not been placed in type until now. The two Newburgh letters, "To the Officers of the Army," have been furnished from original copies, and are absolutely correct. The Roll of Officers of the Continental Army is taken from original MSS., as is also the letter in regard to the Great Chain. This collection includes all the Newburgh Orders of Washington known to exist, and it is probable that few, if any, are missing.

The sketches of individuals and incidents of a local character are chiefly compiled from the "American Historical Record," through the courtesy of Dr. Benson J. Lossing and Messrs. John E. Potter & Co., Publishers, Philadelphia, and are appended as interesting centennial subjects. An especial acknowledgment is due to Mr. Joseph Van Cleft, of Newburgh, for the cut of the old Head-quarters.

NEWBURGH, N. Y., May 1, 1883.



WASHINGTON'S HEADQUARTERS
FROM THE NORTH

WASHINGTON'S HEADQUARTERS

AT NEWBURGH, N. Y.



OF all the buildings used by General Washington as head-quarters during the Revolutionary War, none is so interesting as "The Hasbrouck House" at Newburgh on the Hudson.

Its locality, in the south-west portion of the city, is not at present, with its surroundings of manufactories and inferior dwellings, suggestive of its former dignified position somewhat apart from the town, and standing on a rise of ground which commanded a prospect in every direction; but there is still the wide outlook from it up and down the river which made the residence so valuable to Washington as a point of observation.

It is a rough gray stone mansion, a story and a half in height, with a gambrel roof, and nearly fifty-six feet in depth and width. An old picture represents it as being rather an attractive house externally, and it probably was as good in all respects as any dwelling in the neighborhood.

"The Hasbrouck House" takes its name from Jonathan Hasbrouck, grandson of one of the Huguenot founders of Newburgh. It was completed in 1770, and from the first seems to have in part been used for patriotic purposes. Public meetings were held in it, and

during the early part of the Revolution the Committee of Safety of the precinct assembled within its walls; military companies were here organized, and from before its doors the regiment which Colonel Hasbrouck commanded, marched away to defend the Highland forts.

General Washington resided in this building from the spring of 1782 until August 18, 1783, nearly one hundred years ago. His family was composed of himself, his wife, and his aide-de-camp, Major Tench Tighlman. A Mrs. Hamilton was house keeper, and a wide hospitality was extended to the officers in the neighborhood. As the house is preserved in nearly the same condition it was in when Washington used it, there is little difficulty in picturing the scenes within its walls, as described by the Hon. John J. Monell in his "Hand Book of Washington's Head-quarters." The front of the house is toward the west, the rear facing the Hudson, and a lawn surrounds it which originally sloped down to the river. At the south-east corner is a small enclosed piazza, or Dutch "stoop," and from this there is entrance to the main apartment of the house, "the room with the seven doors and one window"—as it has always been called—the living room and dining room. Here Washington received his guests, and those who came to him on business. From this room a door opened into his bed-chamber, in the north-east corner of the house; another into his private office; a third into the hall; a fourth into a storeroom; a fifth into a cellar-way; a sixth into the kitchen; and a seventh into a private family room. The one window is toward the east and in a corner.

A huge fireplace occupies nearly all the south side of the room; the wide, open chimney, with its blackened throat (through which one can get a good glimpse

of the sky when standing on the hearth) telling of the great fires of logs which lighted up this homely reception place, with its bare oak floor, incongruous architecture, and boarded ceiling supported by whitewashed beams. The fire-tongs and shovel used by Washington's servants, possibly by the General himself, to keep the hearth bright and warm, still stand by its side. Five o'clock p. m. was the dinner hour at the headquarters, and the guests of the day assembled promptly. General Steuben, stationed at Fishkill, General La Fayette, stationed at New Windsor, and General Wayne, from Stony Point, were ever welcome; their piquant stories of travel and experiences making merriment for their entertainers. Steuben was sure he had seen a whale in the Hudson—it proved to be an eel—and La Fayette told his trials in attempting to visit Mrs. Knox—which made Mrs. Washington laugh heartily. Years and years after, when La Fayette was an old man, and was visiting in a country house in France, his host, M. Marbois, produced a pleasant surprise for the venerable soldier. One evening, with other guests, La Fayette was led from the magnificent drawing-room into an odd chamber, where a plain oak table was covered with dishes of meat and vegetables, decanters, and silver mugs of wine. A great fire roared on the hearth-stone, and with all its homeliness the room had a look of pleasant hospitality. "Where am I?" said the old man, looking about him like one in a dream, and then, with great emotion, burst out, "The seven doors and one window! We are at Washington's Head-quarters on the Hudson!" With this pleasant picture before us we must remember its reverse side, and that Washington passed the most anguished hours of the Revolution at "The Hasbrouck House"; the year of greatest distress throughout the

country; of complaints and discontent in the army, and of inactivity on the part of Congress. It was here that his soul was horrified by a proposal made to him by some malcontents, to become King, for the "national advantage." Here he remained, north of the Highlands and close to the Hudson, to counteract the plans of the British Ministry, who hoped, by obtaining control of the river, to separate the Eastern from the Southern States. The Hudson had, in fact, become the strategic line of the contending armies, to which the Highlands were the key. Through his secret agents, Washington watched his powerful antagonist from the Hasbrouck House, and when the news came of the cessation of hostilities, it was proclaimed to the army, and celebrated with suitable rejoicings, by his order. While the details of the celebration on this occasion have not been fully preserved, it is reasonable to suppose that the exercises were of the same character as those which took place on the 3d of May, 1782, and described in "General Orders" of May 29 and 30.

In wandering through the rooms of the Head-quarters at Newburgh, at the present time, the visitor is rewarded with the display of over seven hundred objects of historical interest in connection with the Revolution and our war with Mexico, arranged in glass cases, etc., too numerous by far to give more than passing mention here. There is considerable furniture that was in the rooms during Washington's residence—tables, chairs, etc. Martha Washington's watch, an authenticated lock of Washington's hair, and also one of La Fayette's, are carefully preserved. The sword of Aaron Burr hangs on one of the walls. There is a diminutive piano, made in London in 1730, by Astor, and said to have once been the property of General James Clinton.

Of the portraits, the best are copies made by Durand of Stuart's famous paintings of General and Mrs. Washington, and owned by the Boston Art Museum. The interesting "papers" alone would fill a large volume; letters, documents, orders, accounts, etc., all of exceeding value as pertaining to the history of our country. A good many articles of dress of Revolutionary times are noteworthy; but, after all, the chief interest of the place is its connection with its illustrious residents rather than as a museum of historical relics. Mrs. Washington's parlor is the best room in the house, and here she spent her mornings receiving the ladies who called upon her. In the upper half story are several rooms and an open garret in its original construction.

After the disbandment of the army, the Hasbrouck family returned to the house and remained in it until 1849, when the title of the property was transferred to the State of New York, and, by an Act of the Legislature, placed in the care of a Board of Trustees. July 4, 1850, the place was formally dedicated with appropriate ceremonies of a civic and military character, and at its conclusion Major General Winfield Scott raised the American flag on the flag-staff amid the thunder of cannon and the rejoicings of the multitude.

Thus the property was dedicated and set apart, to be forever a reminder of "times that tried men's souls," and to awaken patriotic memories.

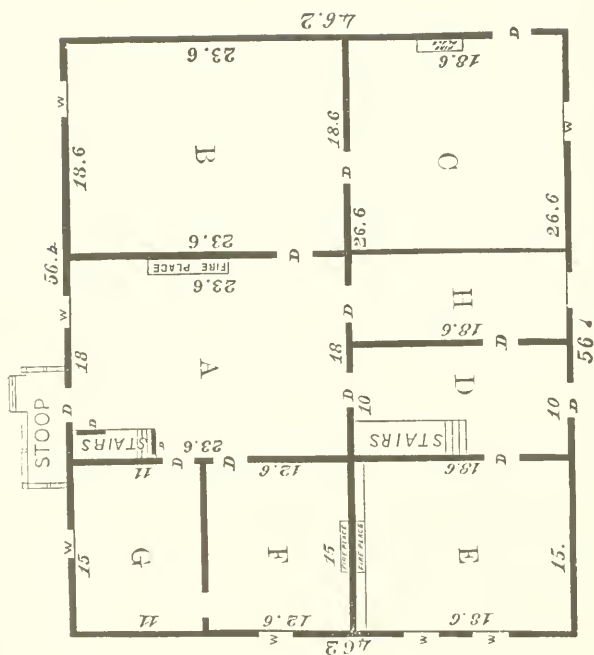


DIAGRAM OF HEADQUARTERS.

A—Sitting Room.
 B—Family Room.
 C—Kitchen.
 D—Hall.

E—Parlor,
 F—Washington's Office.
 G—Washington's Bed-room.
 H—Store-room.

WASHINGTON'S ORDERS

COMMENCING WITH THE FIRST ORDER ISSUED BY HIM AFTER ESTABLISHING HIS HEAD-QUARTERS AT NEWBURGH.

[NOTE.—On the 19th of August, 1781, General Washington, with that portion of the American army destined to operate with the allied French army in Virginia, left the "Highlands," (a region of country extending along the Hudson from Stony Point to Newburgh,) for the scene of operations.

The surrender of the British army under Lord Cornwallis having occurred in October, the French forces remained in Yorktown, while the American troops, which had composed the left wing of the allied army, returned to the Highlands.

General Washington passed the winter following in Philadelphia, but on the 31st of March, 1782, he joined the main army, making his head-quarters at Newburgh, issuing from thence the following Order:]

HEAD-QUARTERS,
NEWBURGH, April 4, 1782.

The Commander-in-Chief having returned and resumed the command of the main army, he presents his thanks to Major General Heath and the troops which have been employed under his order, for having preserved the important posts committed to his charge, and covered the country so successfully against the depredations of the enemy during the absence of the General.

HEAD-QUARTERS,
NEWBURGH, April 29, 1782.

A return of public boats, specifying the different species, condition, where, and in whose possession or care they are, is positively to be delivered on the 6th of May.

The Acting Quarter-master with the army is directed to have all the boats, from King's Ferry to Wapping's Creek, inclusive, collected immediately to the last-mentioned place, except such as are so necessary for the common purposes of the army that the duty cannot be done without them. He will consult with Major General Heath* and the Commandant at West Point to determine this.

The preservation of the boats in use must be attended to most strictly, and the officers or persons in whose charge they are left, must give their receipts, and will be personally responsible for them. Such flat-bottom boats and batteaux as are not fit for service are to be repaired without loss of time.

It is expected the company of watermen under the direction of the Quarter-master will, at least, be competent to take care of the boats; but if more aid is necessary it will be granted, but no excuse for negligence or waste in such an important article shall in future be admitted.

HEAD-QUARTERS,
NEWBURGH, April 29, 1782.

The contractors for supplying provisions to the garrison of West Point and its dependencies, are after the 1st of May, until some alteration is made in the disposition of the army, to issue to the 1st and 2d Massachusetts Brigades, the 3d Regiment of Artillery, and other such corps or parts of corps as may be stationed at West Point; they are also to supply the troops at the Posts on the eastern side of the river in that vicinity, and the Posts of King's Ferry, Dobb's Ferry, and Fishkill. An issuing

* William Heath was a native of Roxbury, Mass. Appointed Brigadier General June 22, 1775; Major General August 9, 1776; died January 24, 1814. The last surviving Major General of the Revolution.

store must also be established by them at Newburgh or New Windsor. The remainder of the troops are to be supplied under the contract for furnishing the moving army.

HEAD-QUARTERS,
NEWBURGH, May 2, 1782.

At a general Court-martial, whereof Major Derby is President, Ensign —, of the 10th Massachusetts Regiment, is charged with disobedience of orders of the Commander-in-Chief, with respect to furloughs, and exceeding the limits of his furlough ten days—the Court, after mature deliberation, are of the opinion that the reasons offered by Ensign —, in his defence for exceeding the limits of his furlough, are insufficient, and sentence him to be mulcted of his pay and subsistence for the ten days which he exceeded the limits of his furlough, and to be reprimanded in General Orders.

The Commander-in-Chief approves the opinion of the Court. Ensign — should not have overstayed his leave of absence without applying for and obtaining leave. Ensign — is released from his arrest.

HEAD-QUARTERS,
NEWBURGH, May 3, 1782.

The arrangement of the Captains of the Massachusetts Line being fixed by a Board of General and Field Officers, duly authorized, is approved of by the Commander-in-Chief, and is to be considered as conclusive; a copy is in the hands of the Deputy Adjutant General.

HEAD-QUARTERS,
NEWBURGH, May 3, 1782.

The following arrangement of the Captains of the Massachusetts Line, being fixed by a Board of General and Field Officers, duly authorized, is approved of by the Commander-in-Chief, and is to be considered as conclusive:

No.	Names.	Reg't.	Date of Commission.
1	Noah Allen.....	1	October 16, 1776
2	Isaac Pope.....	4	January 1, 1777
3	Samuel Carr.....	8	" "
4	Seth Drew.....	2	" "
5	Sylvanus Smith.....	5	" "
6	John Burnham.....	8	" "
7	Nathaniel Cushing.....	1	" "
8	Japheth Daniels.....	6	" "
9	Nathan Goodale.....	5	" "
10	Asa Coburn.....	7	" "
11	Daniel Pilsbury.....	6	" "
12	George Webb.....	4	" "
13	Judah Alden.....	2	" "
14	Luke Day.....	7	" "
15	Haffield White.....	5	" "
16	Joseph Williams.....	3	" "
17	Joshua Benson.....	5	" "
18	Job Sumner.....	3	" "
19	Amos Cogswell.....	8	" "
20	Jeremiah Miller.....	1	" "
21	Christopher Marshall.....	10	" "
22	Nathan Dix.....	8	March 1, 1777
23	John Blanchard.....	9	March 15, 1777
24	William Worth.....	9	May 10, "
25	John Hastings.....	9	" 25, "
26	Joseph Fox.....	9	June 23, "
27	Luther Bailey.....	2	July 7, "
28	John Williams.....	1	August 11, "
29	John Kilby Smith.....	6	February 12, 1778
30	Simeon Larned.....	4	March 20, "
31	Seth Bannister.....	4	April 1, "
32	Elnathan Haskell.....	4	" "
33	James Tisdale.....	3	May 3, "
34	Stephen Abbott.....	10	May 28, "
35	Abraham Williams.....	2	September 29, "
36	Adams Bailey.....	2	November 1, "
37	Thomas Hunt.....	9	March 1, 1779
38	Ebenezer Smith.....	6	" 30, "
39	Henry Sewall.....	2	April 1, "
40	Benjamin Haywood.....	6	" 10, "

No.	Names.	Reg't.	Date of Commission.
41	Christopher Woodbridge...	3	April 10, 1779
42	Phineas Bowman.....	5	April 19, "
43	Thomas Turner.....	9	" 24, "
44	John Mills.....	1	May 3, "
45	William Moore.....	4	June 15, "
46	Robert Bradford.....	2	" 21, "
47	Michael Gabriel Houdin....	5	" 28, "
48	John Pray.....	1	July 5, "
49	James Means.....	2	" " "
50	Robert Walker.....	9	" 15, "
51	William Watson.....	9	" 26, "
52	Thomas Hartshorn.....	8	" " "
54	Joseph Bates.....	7	October 8, "
55	Matthew Chambers.....	6	November 11, "
56	Silas Pierce....	8	December 5, 1780
57	Thomas Francis.....	10	March 13, 1780
58	Daniel Lunt.....	3	" 24, "
59	Thomas Pritchard.....	7	April 13, "
60	Rufus Lincoln.....	6	" " "
61	Mann Wattles.....	6	" " "
62	Peter Claves.....	4	April 14, "
63	David Holbrook.....	4	" " "
64	John Fuller.....	8	May 12, "
65	Abner Wade.....	3	" 26, "
66	John Fowler.....	1	August 30, "
67	Francis Greene.....	7	September 20, "
68	Eliphalet Thorp....	7	October 4, "
69	Zeb. King.....	10	" " "
70	Jonathan Turner.....	8	" 6, "
71	Ebenezer Smith.....	5	" 14, "
72	Joseph Killam.....	1	October 14, 1780
73	Timothy Bennit.....	1	" " "
74	Benjamin Pike.....	6	" 16, "
75	John Trotter.....	5	" 18, "
76	Nehemiah Emersen.....	10	" 27, "
77	Othniel Taylor.....	10	" 30, "
78	James Buxton.....	10	January 1, 1781
79	Jonathan Maynard.....	7	" 25, "
80	Daniel Lee.....	3	February 1, "
81	Jonathan Stone.....	5	April 25, "

No	Names.	Reg't.	Date of Commission.
82	William Mills.....	7	May 11, 1781
83	Simeon Lord.....	2	" 12, "
84	John Hobby.....	3	July 24, "
85	Samuel Henly.....	9	August 9, "
86	Jonathan Felt.....	7	October 14, "

Transcript of General Orders.

(Signed)

EDWARD HAND, Adjt. General.

HEAD-QUARTERS,

NEWBURGH, May 10, 1782.

Until further orders no flag from the enemy at New York is to be received at any other place or post but Dobb's Ferry, on any business or pretext whatever; nor is any flag from us to them to be sent to any other place. Officers or others bringing despatches from the enemy, are to be stopped at Dobb's Ferry, and their despatches immediately forwarded to the Head-quarters. It is expected that all officers commanding on the lines or elsewhere will pay the strictest attention to this order.

HEAD-QUARTERS,

NEWBURGH, May 12, 1782.

A Board, consisting of Major General Lord Stirling,* Brigadier General Hand and Colonel Nicola, will assemble at such time and place as may be agreed by them, to examine into the principles of the late arrangement of the subalterns in the Connecticut line, and to report their opinion whether the principles are consonant with those pointed out as the basis of such settlement by the Board of General Officers convened at Dobb's Ferry in August last, and whether the said arrangement ought to be conclusive or not.

* William Alexander (Lord Stirling), born in New York 1726. Father heir to title Earl Stirling; mother a New York lady; married sister of Gov. William Livingston, of New Jersey; appointed Brigadier General March, 1776; Major General Feb. 19, 1777; died at Albany Jan. 15, 1783, aged 57.

The papers relative to this business, at Head-quarters, will be laid before the Board, and all persons concerned are notified to exhibit such other representations and testimony as they may think proper

A state of all the guards and detachments from the different regiments is to be delivered in at the Orderly office by Wednesday next, in order to observe whether any alteration of the position and strength of guards, etc., is necessary, and to make provision for doing duty by corps.

The regimental surgeons are desired to make regular weekly returns of the sick of their respective regiments to Dr. Craik, Chief Physician with the army.

HEAD-QUARTERS,
NEWBURGH, May 12, 1782.

At a general Court-martial, held at West Point by order of Major General Heath, whereof Colonel Groaton is President, the following prisoners were tried: George Wilson, a soldier belonging to the late twelfth Massachusetts regiment, charged with desertion from a detachment when on command at White Plains. The Court adjudge the prisoner guilty of the charge against him, in breach of article 1, section 6, of the rules and articles of war; but, as the prisoner surrendered himself under the proclamation of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, offering pardon to deserters, they are of the opinion that he should be excused from punishment, and released from confinement. Elijah Kelly, a recruit raised for the Massachusetts Line, charged with desertion. Found guilty, in breach of the above-mentioned Articles of War, and sentenced to receive one hundred lashes on his bare back. Sergeants Jared Bunce and Wyman Parker, of the third Connecticut regiment, charged severally with endeavoring to excite a mutiny in the Connecticut Line, and also not discovering an intended mutiny to their officers, when they knew a plan was laying and combination forming to carry it into execution. The Court, having considered the charges and evidence

against the prisoner, Sergeant Jared Bunce, are of the opinion that the charge of endeavoring to excite a mutiny in the Connecticut Line is not supported, and do acquit him of it; they are also of the opinion that the evidence respecting the charge against him, of not discovering an intended mutiny to his officers when he knew a plan was laying and combination forming to carry it into execution, is insufficient to convict him of it, and do acquit him of it. The Court, respecting Sergeant Wyman Parker, are of the same opinion that they are respecting Sergeant Bunce, and they do acquit him of the charges against him. The Court, having considered the evidence respecting the charges against Lud Gaylord, are of the opinion that he is guilty of endeavoring to excite a mutiny in the Connecticut Line, and that he is also guilty of not discovering an intended mutiny to his officers, when he knew a plan was laying and combination forming to carry it into execution; which is in breach of the latter part of article 4, section 2 of the Rules and Articles of War; and the Court (upwards of two-thirds agreeing) do sentence him to suffer death.

The Commander-in-Chief approves the opinion of the Court-martial, and orders the execution of Lud Gaylord on Monday, the 13th of May instant. Sergeants Jared Bunce and Wyman Parker, and George Wilson to be released from confinement.

Elijah Kelly to receive his punishment at such time and place as shall be convenient to the officer commanding the regiment he belongs to.

HEAD-QUARTERS,

NEWBURGH, May 13, 1782.

Mr. Nathaniel Sackett has obtained permission from the Commander-in-Chief to settle to the army. Until further orders, upon his conforming to the regulations for conducting that business, which will be pointed out to him by the Quartermaster General.

HEAD-QUARTERS,
NEWBURGH, May 14, 1782.

The paymasters of the several regiments will apply to the assistant Clothier General for shirts and hats. As there is not at present a full supply of hats for the army, two regiments in the Massachusetts Line and one in the Connecticut Line must remain unsupplied until hats can be procured, which will be as soon as possible.

The commandants of regiments are to determine by lot or consent what regiments shall receive the hats in store. The regiments of the Massachusetts Line, which have lately received hats and shirts from their State clothier, are not to be considered in the present distribution. As there may be some little difference in the size of the hats, the several regiments which are fortunate will cast lots which shall have the first choice. It is expected that the commanding officers of corps which shall be completed with hats, will be extremely attentive to give them a military and uniform appearance by cutting, cocking, or adding such decorations as they may think proper. The clothier will use his utmost to obtain hats or caps as soon as possible for the three regiments which cannot be furnished from the stock now on hand.

Previous to every inspection the Clothier General, or his assistant, will furnish the Inspector with an abstract of the clothing which has been issued to each regiment since the last inspection, that by comparing their accounts with the company books, and the articles actually in possession of the soldier, the economy of the regiment may be evinced and all kinds of negligence or irregularity prevented.

The clothier is, if practicable, to obtain worsted shoulder knots for the non-commissioned officers; the Sergeants are to be distinguished by one on each shoulder, and the Corporals by one on the right shoulder; and in the meantime it is proposed that a piece of white cloth be substituted by way of distinction.

Major Baylies is appointed an extra aide-de-camp to the Commander-in-Chief, and is to be obeyed accordingly.

HEAD-QUARTERS,
NEWBURGH, May 16, 1782.

The General is extremely concerned to learn that an article so salutary as distilled liquor was expected to be when properly used, and which was designed for the refreshment and comfort of the troops, has been in many instances productive of very ill consequences.

He calls the attention of the officers of every grade to these abuses, and to watch over the health of their men, for which purpose he suggests the expedient of keeping liquor rolls in every corps, from which the name of every soldier shall be struck off who addicts himself to drunkenness or injures his constitution by intemperance.

Such soldiers as are struck off are not to draw liquor on any occasion, but are to receive other articles in lieu thereof. The quarter-masters, upon receiving commuted articles, are to receipt for the full amount of rations included in the returns, that there may be no irregularity in the returns. The evil practice of swallowing the whole ration of liquor at a single draught is also to be prevented, by causing the Sergeants to see it duly distributed daily and mixed with water at stated times; in which case instead of being pernicious, it will become very refreshing and salutary. An object so essential to the health of the men ought not only to be superintended by the officers of Police, but to be deemed worthy to attract the attention of every officer who is anxious for the reputation of the corps to which he belongs, the welfare of individuals, and the good of the service. But it rests principally with the commandants of corps to have so useful a regulation carried effectually into execution, as well as to observe cleanliness and economy and good order within the sphere of their respective commands.

Major General Heath will be pleased to settle with the Brigadiers and commanding officers of brigades the quantity of liquor proper to be drawn in kind by the troops; after which he is authorized to commute by agreement with the contractors the rations of whiskey, or such proportions of them as may be judged necessary, for vegetables or other articles, agreeably to the prices fixed in the contract to the component parts of a ration.

HEAD-QUARTERS,
NEWBURGH, May 17, 1782.

The Commander-in-Chief proposes to take an early occasion of reviewing the army, previous to which the commandant of artillery will have a sufficient number of blank cartridges made to give ten rounds to every man. Major General the Baron Steuben will please to point out manœuvres to be performed, and give the necessary directions to the troops accordingly.

The Light Infantry Companies are to be completed to the full establishment out of the first recruits of a proper description for that service which shall be received in the several State Lines. None but men enlisted for the war, or three years, are to be comprehended in this order.

HEAD-QUARTERS,
NEWBURGH, May 18, 1782.

Upon a late visit to the Hospitals, the General was pleased to find them in such good order. He is happy in persuading himself that the most tender and assiduous attention will continue to be paid to the sick and wounded; and that the circumstances of the public will enable them to be amply supplied with medicines, refreshments and accommodations.

HEAD-QUARTERS,
NEWBURGH, Monday, May 20, 1782.

The General did not make any remarks in the last inspection returns, because at that time several corps had not received their new clothing, and consequently a difference of appearance was unavoidable. He cannot, however, conceal the pleasure he receives from finding the two regiments of New York in the best order possible, by the report of the Inspector General; which also concurred with his own observations. As, on the one hand, it will afford the highest satisfaction to the Commander-in-Chief to have frequent opportunities of giving honorable testimony to military merit, so, on the

other, he is convinced that the good of the service, and the faithful discharge of his duty require that every remarkable instance of demerit, want of attention, or negligence should meet with reprehension, he will not, therefore, hesitate to commit to the record of the army what shall appear to him to be the distinguishing characteristic of any particular corps.

HEAD-QUARTERS,
NEWBURGH, Tuesday May 28, 1782.

The Commander-in-Chief is happy in the opportunity of announcing to the army the birth of a Dauphin of France; and, desirous of giving a general occasion for testifying the satisfaction which, he is convinced, will pervade the breast of every American officer and soldier on the communication of an event so highly interesting to a monarch and nation who have given such distinguished proofs of their attachment, is pleased to order a *feu de joie* on Thursday next, and requests the company of all the general, brigade and staff officers of the army who are not necessarily detained by duty at West Point, on that day at four o'clock. Commanding officers of brigades and corps will receive particular instructions for their government.

HEAD-QUARTERS,
NEWBURGH, Wednesday, May 29, 1782.

The troops are to be supplied with an extra gill of rum per man to-morrow.

MEMORANDUM.

The Commander-in-Chief desires his compliments may be presented to the officers' ladies with and in the neighborhood of the army, together with a request that they will favor him with their company at dinner on Thursday next, at West Point. The General will be happy to see any other ladies of his own or friends' acquaintances on the occasion, without the formality of a particular invitation.

The regimental Quarter-master will instantly apply to the conductor of military stores for three blank cartridges, for each man and non-commissioned officer; they will be careful that all the other cartridges are taken out of the boxes and delivered to the men as soon as the *feu de joie* is over. Colonel Crane will please to direct that the thirteen cannon which are to compose the park are furnished with two hundred and eight blank cartridges; Fort Sherburne six; the South Redout with three, and the garrison at Stony Point with thirteen.

Colonel Crane's regiment of artillery will parade and receive his Excellency on his arrival, after which one Captain, Captain-Lieutenant, and two sub-Lieutenants, with sixty privates of the same regiment will form a guard of infantry, and receive the Inspector General's particular orders; the remainder of the regiment will man the batteries.

The discharge of thirteen cannon from the park, after the first toast, will be followed by a similar discharge from the garrison of Stony Point.

The signal for the commencement of the *feu de joie* will be given by the cannon from Fort Sherburne, and, in each volley, as soon as the regiment on the left of the line has finished its fire, one cannon from the South Redout will be given as a signal for the park to renew the firing, which will be repeated three times.

After the fireworks are played off, the ceremony will be concluded by a discharge of three cannon from Fort Sherburne.

The officers will pay the most minute attention to the arms of the troops, that they may be in the best possible order.

HEAD-QUARTERS,
NEWBURGH, Thursday, May 30, 1782.

The celebration of the birth of the Dauphin of France, which was to have taken place this day, is to be postponed until to-morrow, the 31st inst.

A PROGRAMME FOR CONDUCTING THE REJOICING ON
FRIDAY, THE 31ST MAY, 1782.

The troops having previously cooked their provisions, will march from the cantonments at such an hour as will admit of their being at the places severally assigned them by half after two o'clock, post meridian, where they will remain in columns under cover until the discharge of three pieces of cannon at West Point, which will be a signal for the column to advance and display in full view of the Point, and stack their arms. That done, all the officers (except one field officer to each brigade and one battalion officer to each regiment on the east side of the river, who are to remain with their corps) are requested to repair to West Point, where the General expects the pleasure of their company at dinner.

Dinner will be on the table at four o'clock, at which time a proportion of liquor will be distributed to each regiment and corps by their respective quarter-masters.

After dinner thirteen toasts will be drank, and each toast announced by a discharge of artillery.

As soon as the thirteenth is drank the officers will rise from the table and join their respective regiments.

At half after seven the *feu de joie* will commence with the discharge of thirteen pieces of cannon from the park, succeeded by a fire of musketry from the infantry in the following order, viz :

- 2d Massachusetts Brigade.
- 1st Massachusetts Brigade.
- 1st Connecticut Brigade.
- 2d Connecticut Brigade.
- 10th Massachusetts Regiment.
- 3d Massachusetts Brigade.

The firing being three times repeated in the same order, the officers commanding corps will, with an audible voice, pray to God to bless the Dauphin of France, and grant him long life and happiness, and the troops give three cheers.

The fireworks will then be displayed from Fort Webb, and the ceremony concluded by a discharge of three

pieces of cannon from the park, which will also serve as a signal for the troops to return to their cantonment.

[NOTE.—The Colonnade, or Arbor, erected at West Point in May, 1782, in which the birth of the Dauphin referred to was celebrated, is particularly described in Thacher's Journal, and in Major E. C. Boynton's History of West Point. We quote from the latter work.]

“Major Villefranche, an ingenious French engineer, had been employed with one thousand men about ten days in constructing the curious edifice. It was composed of the simple materials which the common trees in the vicinity afforded, being about two hundred and twenty feet in length, and eighty feet wide, supported by a grand colonnade of one hundred and eighteen pillars, made of the trunks of trees. The covering of the roof consisted of boughs or branches of trees curiously interwoven, and the same materials formed the walls, leaving the ends entirely open. On the inside every pillar was encircled with muskets and bayonets, bound round in a fanciful and handsome manner, and the whole interior was decorated with evergreens, festoons of flowers, garlands, emblematical devices, *fleur de lis*, and other ornaments significant of the existing alliance.

“This superb structure, in symmetry of proportion, neatness of workmanship, and elegance of arrangement, has seldom, perhaps, been surpassed on any temporary occasion; it affected the spectators with admiration and pleasure, and reflects much credit on the taste and ability of Major Villefranche.

“The Arbor, in the evening, was illuminated by a vast number of lights, which, being arranged in regular and tasteful order, exhibited a scene vieing in brilliancy with the starry firmament. The officers having rejoined their regiments, thirteen cannon were again fired as a prelude to a general *feu de joie*, which immediately succeeded throughout the whole line of the army on the surrounding hills, and being three times repeated, the mountains re-echoed like tremendous peals of thunder, and the flashing from thousands of firearms in the darkness of evening, could be compared only to the most vivid flash-

es of lightning from the clouds. The *feu de joie* was immediately followed by three shouts of acclamation and benediction for the Dauphin by the united voices of the whole army on all sides. The celebration was concluded by the exhibition of fireworks, consisting of rockets, wheels, fountains, trees, bee-hives, balloons, stars, and *fleur de lis*, admirably constructed and played off at 20 minutes past eleven o'clock.

"His Excellency General Washington was unusually cheerful. He attended the ball in the evening, and with a dignified and graceful air, having Mrs. Knox for his partner, carried down a dance of twenty couple in the Arbor on the green grass."

HEAD-QUARTERS,
NEWBURGH, Saturday, June 1, 1782.

The inspection and muster of the different corps comprising the army will take place for the month of June in the following order, viz: The New York Brigade on the 4th of June, the Jersey Brigade and the first Massachusetts on the 6th, the York Artillery and Corps at Burlington on the 9th, the Rhode Island Regiment and Corps at Philadelphia, and the New Hampshire Regiments, on the 12th, the second Massachusetts Brigade on the 8th, the third Massachusetts Brigade on the 10th, the tenth Massachusetts Regiment on the 12th, the first Connecticut Brigade on the 14th, the second Connecticut Brigade on the 16th, the Massachusetts Artillery on the 18th, and the Corps of Invalids, for the months they have not been mustered, on the 23d instant. The officers, in making out their rolls, will be careful not to insert in the column of mustered, any men but those who will actually be present, and the Adjutants will make out the proof from that column alone. It is expected the books of the different regiments, by that inspection, will be completely opened, and the different entries made as were directed last year. Rolls scratched and blotted will in future not be received, and the different returns to be made are to be handed to the Inspector on the parade, signed and ready for examination.

HEAD-QUARTERS,
NEWBURGH, Tuesday, June 4, 1782.

The detachment on the lines is to be relieved by entire companies of light infantry in rotation; all other guards and detachments, except the water-guard, are to be furnished by corps, as far as the nature of the service will possibly permit.

All guards and detachments are to draw provisions with their regiments sufficient to serve them during their entire tour, if possible. When provisions will not keep the length of time they are detached for, or when there is a probability of their being victualed at any other post, they are to carry with them certificates showing for what time they have been victualed during their absence.

HEAD-QUARTERS,
NEWBURGH, June 5, 1782.

By the last inspection return the Commander-in-Chief with pleasure observes the army is in a much better state than it was the preceding month.

The regiments of the New York Line, the first Regiment of Jersey commanded by Colonel Crane, and the seventh Massachusetts Regiment commanded by Lieutenant Colonel Commandant Brooks, are reported to be in excellent condition.

The General hopes any little irregularities which have crept into the service may be immediately remedied, and the few regiments which are reported to be deficient in attention, method or discipline, will, by unremitting exertions, prevent their being noticed in an unfavorable manner at the succeeding inspection, and in consequence thereof held up to view in a disagreeable point of light.

HEAD-QUARTERS,
NEWBURGH, Monday, June 10, 1782.

The General was yesterday as well satisfied with the appearance and manœuvring of the Second Brigade of Massachusetts as he was two days before at the review of the First Brigade. He does not think he ever saw

men in service make a more respectable and soldier-like figure than did the Light Company of the Eighth Regiment under arms.

HEAD-QUARTERS,
NEWBURGH, June 12, 1782.

The Board of officers assembled pursuant to the orders of the 12th of May last, to examine into and report on the principles of the late arrangement of the subalterns of the Connecticut Line, have made the following report, which the Commander-in-Chief approves of. He therefore directs that the officers who constitute that Board proceed as soon as conveniently may be to a final determination of the relative rank of the subalterns of Connecticut Line, agreeably to the principles laid down in their late report. To facilitate this business, it is ordered that a return, wherein the dates of the several commissions by which the subalterns of that line have served, shall be specified in the proper handwriting of each individual, and which the commanding officer of the line shall certify to be correct, be without delay made to Major General Lord Stirling. The Adjutant General will furnish the form of the return.

"The Board of officers appointed to examine into the principles of the late arrangement of the subalterns in the Connecticut Line, do report it as their opinion that the principles followed by the Board of Field Officers in forming that arrangement are widely different from those pointed out as the basis of such settlement by the Board of General Officers, convened near Dobb's Ferry in August last, and which they apprehend the said field officers mistook the meaning of, as they have disregarded the distinction between first and second lieutenants, intended to have been kept up by the arrangement of June, 1778, and which the general officers were of opinion should not be departed from. This Board are therefore of opinion that the said late arrangement ought not to be conclusive, but that it ought to be revised and made consonant to the principles laid down by the General officers in August last, by which this Board do not

conceive it was intended that the rank of second lieutenants, continued by brevet, should operate after promotion to a lieutenancy, except in cases where a second lieutenant and ensign have been promoted on the same day."

Although the Third Brigade of Massachusetts, which was yesterday reviewed, did not in all respects make so good an appearance under arms as the other brigades have done, yet the Commander-in-Chief is disposed to give every favorable allowance, on account of the circumstances. He does not impute it as a fault to the Third Regiment, that the men are not supplied with hats, without which it is impossible for a regiment to make a truly military figure. He attributes want of exactness in performing some of the manœuvres of the brigade to the badness of their position in the mountains, which has prevented their exercising, except in detail. He remarked, however, with pleasure, that the platoon and battalion firings were performed with more regularity than in the other regiments; and he flatters himself he shall have occasion, at a future review, to give the testimony of applause to which the unceasing efforts of both officers and men shall justly entitle them.

The Honorable the Congress have been pleased to promote Brigadier General Knox, of artillery, to the rank of Major General in the army, to take rank from the 15th of November last.

Captain Lillie, of the Third Regiment of artillery, is appointed aide-de-camp to Major General Knox. Capt. Shaw, his former aide-de-camp, is continued as such; they are to be obeyed accordingly.

HEAD-QUARTERS,
NEWBURGH, Monday, June 14, 1782.

Great credit is due to the officers and men of the Tenth Massachusetts Regiment for their attention to the preservation of their clothing, and for the military appearance they made yesterday under arms. The Light Company attracted the General's particular notice.

HEAD-QUARTERS,
NEWBURGH, June 16, 1782.

The Connecticut Brigade appears to be composed of as fine a body of men as any in the army; but as they have labored under the same disadvantage for the want of proper ground to exercise upon as the Third Brigade of Massachusetts, the General suspends his final judgment of their comparative merit with the rest of the army until a fairer opportunity of establishing their discipline can be afforded, by collecting the whole together in the field. The General, in the meantime, is pleased to declare that some of the manœuvres were yesterday performed with great precision, but he is sorry to find notwithstanding the recommendation contained in the orders of the 8th instant, that the men in the Light Companies do not take so good aim as he expected. He hopes, by great attention and frequent practice, so useful a habit will be acquired.

The General could not avoid feeling some concern that all the clothing did not appear perfectly fitted to the men, particularly the overalls. He wishes these defects may be remedied as early and fully as possible.

HEAD-QUARTERS,
NEWBURGH, June 18, 1782.

The General informs the army that he had great occasion to be satisfied at the review of the Second Connecticut Brigade yesterday, especially with the soldier-like and veteran appearance of the men, and the exactness with which the firings were performed. He felt particular pleasure in observing the cleanliness and steadiness of the Second Regiment under arms. The activity and emulation displayed by the detachment of artillery, during the late reviews, deserve encouragement and applause.

The review of this army by brigades being now completed, the Commander-in-Chief is happy in this opportunity to present his thanks to Major General the Baron

Steuben,* for the indefatigable assiduity and singular attention exhibited in the late inspections and reviews, and for his eminent services in promoting the discipline of the army on all occasions; and at the same time to express his approbation of the present laudable disposition and pride of corps which seem to be diffused throughout the army. From this spirit of emulation, and a consideration of the amazing contrast between the past and present appearance of the troops, the General anticipates the happiest consequences; but, being persuaded that appearance alone is not sufficient to establish the reputation and ensure the success of our arms, and that frequent and repeated exercise is absolutely necessary to constitute the perfection of discipline, he requests in the most pointed terms, that the commanding officers of divisions and brigades will punctually exercise the troops alternately every other day, in brigade and by detail.

In the course of these exercises the officers are permitted to vary the manœuvres as time, circumstances and inclination may prompt, provided they do not deviate from the established principles. But, in all cases, the General entreats the officers to pay the most minute attention to the soldier's method of priming and loading, as well as of leveling and taking aim. This is a matter of great consequence; he hopes, therefore, that the utmost pains may be taken to instruct every individual in this essential part of his profession.

The Honorable the Secretary of War has requested the Commander-in-Chief to communicate the very singular satisfaction he enjoyed in the military appearance and regularity of discipline so observable in the troops he had the honor to review, and at the same time assures the army he will not fail to represent their distinguished merit to Congress.

* Frederick William Augustus Steuben—a native of Germany; compatriot of La Fayette—appointed Inspector General Feb. 18, 1778; Major General May 5, 1778; the organizer and disciplinarian of the army; resigned April 15, 1784; died at Steubenville, N. Y., Nov. 28, 1795.

HEAD-QUARTERS.

NEWBURGH, June 19, 1782.

The Court of Inquiry held at the Barracks at Philadelphia the 11th of May, by order of the Honorable Major General Lincoln, Secretary of War, whereof Brigadier General Williams was President, to inquire into the causes of a complaint exhibited by citizens of the State of Pennsylvania against the officers and soldiers belonging to a guard-boat, going to a flag of truce in the Delaware, by special order from the Minister, are of opinion that Lieut. Hobart could not, consistently with the orders which he had received, have permitted the said boat to pass without examination, and therefore think his conduct justifiable.

The Commander-in-Chief accepts and approves the report of the Court.

The Commander-in-Chief has, at the united solicitation of the officers of the army, presented the following congratulatory address to the Minister of France:

The Address of the Commander-in-Chief, the General and other officers of the American Army on the banks of the Hudson.

SIR: Amid the general expression of joy on the auspicious birth of a Dauphin, permit us, the officers of the American Army, to offer more than a silent approbation of those sentiments and congratulations which have been presented by Congress (the representative body and sovereign power of the United States) through you, to our great and illustrious ally, on this happy event. There are circumstances, sir, which render that which in a degree is pleasing to all, particularly so to some. The harmony and friendship which subsisted between the troops of your august sovereign and us, during the last campaign, (when the only contention lay in endeavors to exceed each other in acts of emulation and brotherly kindness,) give us this pre-eminence.' The blood freely offered on both sides, and which was spilt in the same trench, and often mixed in a common stream, for the support of those rights which are interesting to the

feelings of humanity and the privileges of freemen, is such a cement to the friendship of the two nations, as nothing but a departure from the principles of the Union, which heaven avert, can ever dissolve.

Not to participate, then, in the general satisfaction occasioned by an event which adds to the felicity of a monarch, who may be viewed in the same moment as the father of his own nation and the protector of the liberties of others, and which contributes so much to the happiness of a people to whom we are allied in interest and affection, would be an argument of great insensibility on our part.

That Divine Providence may shed its choicest blessings upon the King of France and his royal consort, and favor them with a long, glorious and happy reign; that the Dauphin may live to inherit the virtues and the crown of his illustrious progenitors; that he may reign over the hearts of a happy and generous people, and be among the happiest in his kingdom, is our sincere and fervent wish.

In behalf of the army.

GEORGE WASHINGTON.

To which his Excellency the Chevalier de la Luzerne was pleased to return an answer, of which the following is a translation:

To his Excellency General Washington, Commander-in-Chief, the Generals and other Officers of the American Army on Hudson River:

GENTLEMEN:—I shall transmit to his Majesty the address you have been pleased to send me, on the birth of an heir to his crown. It will afford him infinite satisfaction to find with what joy this event has inspired you, and he will see with pleasure that the same army which has given so many proofs of courage and patriotism, and which has, in the most perfect harmony and concert with his own troops, fought the common enemy, now hastens to show that nothing which affects the French Nation can be indifferent to them.

The young Prince, whose birth is the object of your congratulations, will, from his infancy, hear recounted

the glorious actions by which we have effected the independence and happiness of a vast continent; and when they would cite to him examples of disinterestedness, constancy, courage, and every other military virtue, they will repeat to him the names of your illustrious Chiefs. He is born at a moment when victory has crowned both our nations. This circumstance is a happy presage of his future glory, and promises that he will one day be the support of your independence, as well as of the alliance which unites France with the United States.

The veneration that your actions and your virtues have inspired me with, gentlemen, augments the pleasure that I have in conveying your sentiments to the King, my master.

I beg you to be persuaded that no one is with more sincere respect, gentlemen, your very humble and very obedient servant,

LE CHEVALIER DE LA LUZERNE.

[NOTE.—With the publication of this last order, General Washington left Newburgh for other points in New York and New Jersey, where garrisons of the army were established, returning in August, at which time the publication of Orders at Newburgh was resumed.]

HEAD-QUARTERS.

NEWBURGH, August 7, 1782.

Honorary badges of distinction are to be conferred on the veteran non-commissioned officers and soldiers of the army who have served more than three years with bravery, fidelity and good conduct; for this purpose, a narrow piece of white cloth, of an angular form, is to be fixed to the left arm on the uniform coat.

Non-commissioned officers and soldiers who have served with equal distinction more than six years, are to be distinguished by two pieces of cloth, set on parallel to each other, in a similar form.

Should any who are not entitled to the honors, have the insolence to assume the badges of them, they shall be severely punished. On the other hand, it is expected these gallant men who are thus distinguished will, on all

occasions, be treated with particular confidence and consideration.

The General, ever desirous to cherish a virtuous ambition in his soldiers, as well as to foster and encourage every species of military merit, directs that wherever any singularly meritorious action is performed, the author of it shall be permitted to wear on his facings, over his left breast, the figure of a heart in purple cloth or silk, edged with narrow lace or binding. Not only instances of unusual gallantry, but also of extraordinary fidelity, and essential service in any way, shall meet with a due reward. Before this favor can be conferred on any man, the particular fact or facts on which it is to be grounded must be set forth to the Commander-in-Chief, accompanied with certificates from the commanding officers of the regiment and brigade to which the candidate for reward belonged, or to other incontestible proof; and upon granting it, the name and regiment of the person, with the action so certified, are to be enrolled in the book of merit, which will be kept at the Orderly office. Men who have merited this last distinction to be suffered to pass all guards and sentinels which officers are permitted to do. This order is also to have retrospect to the earliest stages of the war, and to be considered a permanent one.

HEAD-QUARTERS.

NEWBURGH, August 11, 1782.

In order to prevent misapplication of the honorary badges of distinction to be conferred on the non-commissioned officers and soldiers in consequence of long and faithful service, through any mistake or misapprehension of the order of the 7th instant, the General thinks proper to inform the army that they are only attainable by an uninterrupted series of faithful and honorable services. A soldier who has retired from the field of glory forfeits all pretension to precedence from former services; and a man who has deservedly met an ignominious punishment or degradation cannot be admitted as a candidate for any honorary distinction, unless

he shall have wiped away the stain his reputation has suffered by some very brilliant achievement, or by serving with reputation after his disgrace the number of years that entitle other men to that indulgence.

The badges which non-commissioned officers and soldiers are permitted to wear on the left arm, as a mark of long and faithful services, are to be of the same color as the facings of the corps they belong to, and not white in every instance, as directed in the order of the 7th inst.

HEAD-QUARTERS.

NEWBURGH, August 12, 1782.

The General notices with great complacency that strict obedience which has been paid to his recommendation respecting fitting and putting on the clothing, cocking and decorating the hats, as well as giving almost every other article a martial and uniform appearance.

Notwithstanding the troops are verging so near perfection, some small improvement may yet be made; to wear the hair cut or tied in the same manner throughout a whole corps, would still be a very considerable improvement; where it cannot be done in a regiment, similarity in a company would add much to the beauty of it.

At general inspection and reviews, two pounds of flour and one-half pound of rendered tallow per hundred men may be drawn from the contractors for dressing the hair, upon returns of the number, and certificate of the use, signed by commanding officers of brigades, countersigned by the inspector; an order given thereon by the General next to the Commander-in-Chief, shall be a sufficient voucher to the contractor for the delivery. This gratuitous supply to cease whenever the troops shall be enabled to procure it another way.

HEAD-QUARTERS.

NEWBURGH, August 17, 1782.

Doubts having arisen how far a Colonel or Lieutenant Colonel Commandant is supposed to give up the superintendence or command of his own regiment or corps,

while commanding a brigade as senior officer of it, detached upon temporary duty, upon court martials or absent on furlough, the Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following determinations, which are observed in future:

While a Colonel or Lieutenant Colonel Commandant commands a brigade in which his own regiment or corps is included, he is to issue his regimental orders as usual; he is to sign all regimental returns, and is to order and make all general regulations for the internal police of the regiment or corps, so far as they may be consistent with the regulations for the order and discipline of the troops of the United States. The same will apply when a Colonel or Lieutenant Colonel Commandant is upon court martial, in camp or garrison with his regiment or corps. But when a Colonel or Lieutenant Colonel Commandant is detached upon a temporary duty, or absent upon furlough, the command of the regiment or corps will naturally devolve upon the next senior officer, who will issue regimental orders and sign all returns which may be called for in the absence of his Colonel or Lieutenant Colonel Commandant; but he shall, on no account whatever, presume to make any material alterations in the police which may have been established for the internal government of the regiment or corps, without first consulting his Colonel or Lieutenant Colonel Commandant, except he should be detached to such distance, or absent for such a time and at such a distance, that he cannot communicate with him without permitting the regiment or corps to suffer for want of such alteration in the meanwhile.

The same rule may, in some degree, apply to the conduct of general officers under similar circumstances. Should a Major-general commanding a division be necessarily absent, the eldest Brigadier will, of course, command the division during his absence; but he is, notwithstanding, to retain the superintendence of his own brigade, issue brigade orders, and sign all returns relating to it.

HEAD-QUARTERS.

NEWBURGH, August 18, 1783.

The General has the pleasure to inform the army of the total recovery of the State of Georgia from the hands of the enemy. On the 11th of July the British evacuated Savannah, leaving the town and works uninjured.

Of the citizens who have returned to their allegiance, nearly two hundred enlisted into the continental Battalion of Georgia, and it was expected the corps would soon be completed without any expense. Brigadier-general Wayne,* who commanded in that State, appears to have merited great applause by his conduct there.

The Regimental Paymaster will apply to the Deputy Clothier-general for a further supply of hunting-shirts.

HEAD-QUARTERS,

NEWBURGH, August 19, 1782.

The Honorable the Congress having thought it necessary, at this juncture, to pass the following resolutions, the Commander-in-Chief takes occasion to communicate them to the army:

“BY THE UNITED STATES IN CONGRESS ASSEMBLED:

August 12, 1782.

“Whereas, from the late publications, the people throughout the United States may be induced to believe that the Congress have received authentic communications upon the subject of an approaching peace,

“Resolved, That the letter of August 2d, 1782, from Sir Guy Carlton and Admiral Digby to the Commander-in-Chief be made public.

“Resolved, That Congress consider the above letter a mere matter of information, inexplicit as to the nature and extent of the independency directed to be proposed by the British plenipotentiary, and as Congress have received no information upon this subject from their ministers for negotiating a peace, therefore no public measure can or ought to be taken upon it in its present form.

* Anthony Wayne, born at Easton, Chester Co., Penn., a Surveyor; appointed Colonel in 1775; Brig. General Feb. 21, 1779; distinguished very particularly in storming Stony Point; died December—, 1796.

"Resolved, That it be, and it is hereby, recommended to the several States in the Union, not to remit their exertions for carrying on the war with vigor, as the only effectual means of securing the settlement of a safe and honorable peace."

The sentiments contained in the foregoing are too just and obvious to need descanting upon; the General therefore flatters himself that both officers and soldiers, so far from relaxing in the least from that laudable spirit which at present actuates them, will rather increase their endeavors to render themselves perfect in the duties of their respective stations. They may be assured that the readiest way to promote lasting and honorable peace is to be fully prepared vigorously to prosecute war.

N. B.—The letter alluded to in the above resolutions is that of the 2d of August, from Sir Guy Carlton and Admiral Digby to the Commander-in-Chief, which having already been published in most of the newspapers, it is thought to be unnecessary to transcribe into General Orders.

HEAD-QUARTERS,
NEWBURGH, August 20, 1782.

At the general court-martial of which Colonel M. Jackson is President, Ensign——, of the Tenth Massachusetts Regiment, was tried for ungentlemanlike behavior in casting reflections on a late regimental court-martial, whereof Captain Lunt or Captain Taylor was President; in particular, in saying that a certain soldier who was brought before the court would have been punished if there had not been partiality used, meaning by the members of the said court. The court, on consideration, are of the opinion that Ensign——, in a conversation, said that a certain soldier, who was brought before a court-martial, would have been punished had there not been partiality used, and that in so saying he conveyed a reflection on the court-martial which tried the soldier, which from the evidence, appears to have been the court of which Captain Taylor was President, in breach of Article 5, Section 18, of the Rules and Articles of War, and sentence that Ensign—— be reprimanded in regimental orders.

The Commander-in-Chief approves the sentence of the court. It is to take place accordingly.

At the same Court Ensign——, of the Eighth Massachusetts Regiment, was tried, charged with exceeding the limits of his furlough, or leave of absence, four hundred and eighty-five days from the expiration, and neglecting to join his regiment when called upon so to do, agreeable to a resolve of Congress in such cases made and provided.

The court, on consideration, are of opinion that the charges against Ensign—— are supported; that he has been notified agreeably to the resolve of Congress Dec. 6, 1779, to join his regiment, and that he has neglected so to do or to give satisfactory reasons for his remaining absent therefrom, and therefore sentence him to be cashiered.

The Commander-in-Chief approves the sentence, and directs that Ensign ——'s pay cease from the expiration of the date of his furlough.

HEAD-QUARTERS.

NEWBURGH, August 21, 1782.

The Light Infantry of this army is to be organized and commanded in the following manner: The four flank companies of Massachusetts, from the 1st to the 4th regiment inclusive, to compose a battalion under the orders of Major Oliver; four others, from the 5th to the 8th inclusive, to compose another battalion under the orders of Major Ashley; these two battalions to form a regiment to be commanded by Colonel H. Jackson. The two remaining flank companies of Massachusetts, the flank company of the 5th Connecticut regiment, and that of Rhode Island, are to form a battalion under the command of Major Dexter. The four companies of Connecticut, from the 1st to the 4th inclusive, to compose another battalion under the orders of Major Smith; and these two battalions to form a regiment under the command of Colonel Webb. The four Light companies of the York and Jersey lines to form a battalion under the command of Major Forman. Those of New Hampshire

and the Canadian regiment will do duty with their respective regiments until further orders.

The corps of Light infantry to encamp forthwith upon the high ground in front of Peekskill, and to be commanded by the senior officer until further orders. The duty on the lines is to be done by them as usual.

Major-general Knox will be pleased to annex two pieces of the light infantry to this corps.

The Brigades of Massachusetts, Connecticut, New York, and New Jersey, are to hold themselves in readiness to march at an hour's warning; those at West Point and in the vicinity of it will move by water. The Quartermaster-general will, without loss of time, make a proportionate distribution of all the boats in repair, and not appropriated to other indispensably necessary uses, to the several brigades according to their strength; the Quarter-masters of which are, without delay, to remove them to the nearest convenient landing to their respective brigades, place guards over them, and are to be responsible for the safe keeping and care of them till further orders. So soon as this order is complied with, report thereof is to be made at Head-quarters, together with the number and kind of boats delivered to each brigade. In this distribution the brigades of York and Jersey are to receive a due proportion.

The relief of the infantry on the lines is postponed until it can take place agreeable to this day's orders, of which Major Ashley is to be informed.

The commanding officers of the infantry regiments will please, for the present, to appoint an Adjutant and Quarter-master to their respective regiments, from the subalterns of the infantry.

The director of the hospital or physician to the army is requested to appoint a surgeon and mate to each regiment of infantry, from the regimental surgeons and mates.

HEAD-QUARTERS,
NEWBURGH, August 22, 1782.

Corporal Henry Beach and James Hills, of the 1st Massachusetts Regiment, Samuel Smith, of the 2d Mas-

sachusetts Regiment, Thomas Fisher, James Clark and James Andrew, of the 3d Massachusetts Regiment, Barnabas Potter and Daniel Blanchard, of the 9th Massachusetts, colored, are to be sent to Major Villefranche, commanding engineer at West Point, to follow his directions until further orders.

HEAD-QUARTERS,

NEWBURGH, August 23, 1782.

The army being now to assemble and take the field in the immediate presence of their General, he announces his resolution that perfect discipline shall be observed, as well on parade, in the duties of the camp, and the service of the guards, as in the general economy and order of the line. The General expects the same unabating ardor and attention will be seen in perfecting the troops in their exercises and manœuvres which have already been productive of such astonishing effects; relying on the ability, experience and zeal of his officers, the patience, docility and fortitude of the soldiers, he promises himself that the good conduct of this army will hereafter be cited as a pattern for imitation by military men; and that their past services and achievements are but a prelude of a richer harvest of glory in prospect.

Under such auspicious circumstances he contemplates with infinite pleasure the moment which shall again unite our standards with those of our generous and gallant allies, in the face of our common enemy. That happy moment, he flatters himself, is not far distant.

HEAD-QUARTERS,

NEWBURGH, August 24, 1782.

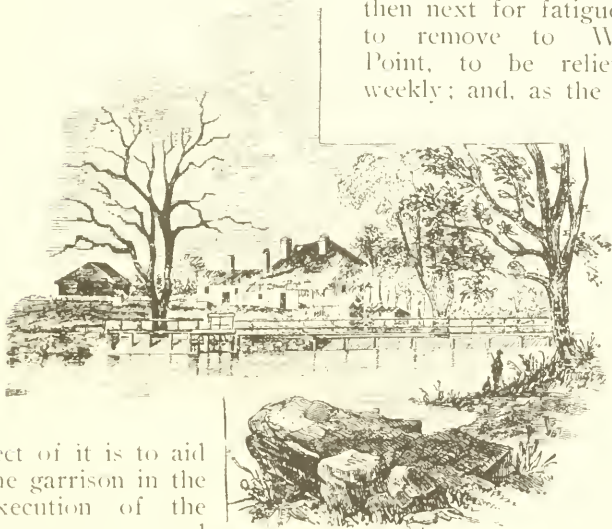
Major-general Knox* will please to order a field piece

* Henry Knox, born in Boston, Mass., in 1750; a book-seller; appointed a Colonel of Artillery Nov. 7, 1775; Brigadier-general Dec. 27, 1776; Major-general Nov. 15, 1781; Secretary of War, 1785; died at Thomaston, Maine, October 25, 1806, aged 56 years. At the time the order here quoted was issued, his headquarters were at the John Ellison house in New Windsor. The building is still known as "Knox's Head-quarters."

to each brigade. The Light infantry are to receive no more, notwithstanding the order of the 21st for two. No more artillery is to be taken into the field until further orders; but the remainder of that corps, the sappers and miners, Tenth Massachusetts Regiment, and corps of invalids, are for garrison and other duty at West Point, the command of which for the present, is given to Major-genl. Knox.

The Tenth Regiment and Regiment of Invalids are to remove to the Point. The guards of the latter are to remain till relieved from the garrison.

When the army marches, the regiment then next for fatigue is to remove to West Point, to be relieved weekly; and, as the ob-



Knox's Headquarters.

ject of it is to aid the garrison in the execution of the very necessary and important works which are carrying on at that place, the Commander-in-Chief most earnestly exhorts the commanding and other officers of it, and those which follow in succession, to use their best endeavors to facilitate them, as the season is advancing fast when the work must cease.

As the troops at and in the vicinity of West Point are to move by water, the General desires that as few horses as possible may be brought to the army, because it will be very difficult, as well as expensive, to provide for them, and the few which must of necessity be there, will be injured in proportion as the number is increased.

This restriction applies also to the wagons, of which there can be no occasion for but very few, as the camp will be near the water.

HEAD-QUARTERS,
NEWBURGH, August 26, 1782.

The Inspector of the army having reported that the shoes delivered to the troops are of very bad quality, the Clothier-general thinks himself aggrieved thereby, and has solicited that an inspection of the shoes now in store may take place. The commanding officers of regiments and corps will therefore assemble at the Colonnade to-morrow at 10 o'clock, and appoint three persons for that purpose; and the gentlemen appointed will attend to that business immediately. They may call in to their assistance any shoemakers or other persons acquainted with leather, and not interested in the contracts, and the Clothier may do the same. Their report of the inspection to be made to head-quarters before the army moves.

HEAD-QUARTERS,
NEWBURGH, August 27, 1782.

The Brigade and Regimental Quarter-masters (except those for garrison duty), with the camp color-men, are to meet the Quartermaster-general at Verplanck's Point to-morrow morning at 9 o'clock, with such tools as he shall direct; an engineer will attend to measure the ground and make a sketch of the camp. The Quartermaster-general will be furnished with the order of encampment.

Each brigade is to have a separate landing within the Point, in the order of their encamping, to which the boats at all times can have free access. With these land-

ings they are to open good communications, for the purpose of removing their baggage and for embarking and debarking the troops with facility.

The Brigade Quarter-masters will make a proportionate distribution of the boats which they have received, to the Regimental Quarter-masters; and then again to their respective companies, that everything may be properly arranged previous to the order of embarkation. The Brigadier will assign four good oarsmen to each boat, and an officer who has some skill in the management, to take charge of them till further orders; they will see that scoops are provided for freeing the boats of water in case they prove leaky.

The boats designed for the Jersey and York Brigades may be lent to other corps which require them most, but must be delivered up when the army gets to its ground.

The ammunition in the hands of the brigades is to be critically examined and completed, the bad and indifferent to be exchanged; each soldier is to have a good flint in his musket, and another in his cartouch-box. This order extends equally to the light infantry. The regimental sick (unable to march, and whom it would be improper to take into the field) are to be reported to the Director-general, who will order them to proper hospitals.

Before the troops remove to their new position, it will be proper for the men's baggage and effects to be thoroughly inspected, and the articles pointed out which they are to carry with them. They may take all their regimentals into the field; but when they are completed with hunting shirts, it is expected the uniform coats will not be worn so long as the warm season continues, except on particular occasions, such as guards formed on the grand parade, inspections, reviews, etc. To keep the clothing in the best possible repair has become an object of so much attention that the General thinks it almost superfluous to repeat his recommendation in that respect, especially as it is now considered that not only the comfort and convenience, but even the reputation, of the corps depend essentially upon keeping every arti-

cle belonging to the soldier in the most perfect state, both for service and appearance.

The Quartermaster-general, the Engineer, and the persons having the superintendence of the public armory at West Point, are called on to make immediate returns of the men drawn from the infantry regiments to serve as artificers, lime-burners, colliers, blowers, etc., in their several departments, specifying their names, the regiments they belong to, how long they have been under their direction, when and how employed.

Congress having, by an act of the 23^d of July last, made a new arrangement of that branch of the Medical Department in which Doctor —— was employed, and that gentleman, being by such arrangement no longer in public service, is not subject to trial by court-martial; all further proceedings against him are therefore to cease, and the court are immediately to proceed to the trial of the officers in arrest.

All persons in provost whose crimes, in the opinion of the Judge Advocate, are cognizable before a regimental court-martial, are to be ordered to their respective regiments for trial.

The Adjutant-general having agreed to spare Captain John Carlisle, of Hazen's regiment, one of his assistants, to do the duty of Brigade Major to the corps of light infantry, he will immediately enter on that service, and is to be obeyed and respected accordingly.

The commanding officers of light infantry companies, while they are detached, are directed to make regular weekly returns on Thursday, of the state of their companies, to the commanding officer of the regiment they are drafted from.

HEAD-QUARTERS,
NEWBURGH, August 28, 1782.

At a General Court-martial, whereof Major General Howe is President, held at West Point by order of the

Commander-in-Chief, Major General McDougall* was tried on the following charges, viz:

1st. For ordering the distribution of a quantity of boards, (said to be about thirteen hundred, which were brought to West Point on the 6th of December last in a sloop commanded by Captain Van Alstine, designed for the use of the Department,) to the troops at West Point only, when their arrival ought to have been reported to the commanding General (Gen. Heath), or the deputy Quartermaster-general of the Department, that an equal distribution might have been ordered, and other troops who equally needed them, some of whom were suffering with the small-pox, might have received relief.

2dly. For not reporting to the commanding General the escape of upwards of thirty prisoners from the provost at West Point, on the night of the 4th instant; that orders might have been sent to the outposts to take measures to intercept them in their way to the enemy; and it being an occurrence which ought to have been reported.

3dly. For drawing orders on the clothing store in Newburgh, particularly on October 2d, 5th, 8th, 11th, 18th, 19th, 27th, 28th, 29th, and November 7th, 10th, 12th, and 18th, and one for a servant of Ensign Davis without date, which is the prerogative of the commanding General only, in which he signified to General McDougall, in a letter of the 26th of September last. Such his orders, besides invading the rights of the commanding General, have involved some of the Pay-masters in embarrassment in their accounts, particularly the Pay-master of the 3d Massachusetts Regiment.

4thly. For writing a letter to the commanding General (Gen. Heath,) on the 16th day of December last, injurious to command and unbecoming an officer.

The letter is as follows:

“WEST POINT, N. Y.,

“Dec. 16, 1781, 7 P. M.

“SIR: To be prepared for every contingency which might happen on the river to interrupt our transportation, Colonel Putnam

* Alexander McDougall, born in 1732; Col. N. Y. Regiment, 1775; Brigadier-general in August, 1776; Major-general in October, 1777; died June 8, 1786.

was out for several days to reconnoiter the country on both sides of the river for the most practicable routes to open roads, to bring in our provisions and forage; he had not completed it when he was ordered on court-martial, although he was, for that important object, kept off duty on garrison. The distress we now suffer is owing to his not being able to complete his observations, there being a supply of flour above the mountains, but neither the roads nor river was practicable. This is one of the disorderly effects of detailing the officers of this garrison with the army; nor is this the only instance of disorders from that practice; an officer who was on main guard for a week was detailed for other duty. I shall not enter into any further discussion on this subject till the Commander-in-Chief comes on, when I shall apply to him to have this, and several other unmilitary practices, determined in a more solemn manner than can be obtained, for, sir, give me leave to tell you, I know my own rights, and those of the garrison, NOT IN SPECULATION, but in as long and as attentive services as my superiors. In the meantime, sir, that the service may not be injured, and that the distressing and pressing calls of humanity may be relieved, I beg Colonel Putnam may be relieved, and suffered to go on that service.

"I have the honor to be, sir,

"Your most obed't and most humble serv't,

"ALEX'R McDougall."

"Maj. Gen. HEATH."

5thly. For directing Colonel Crane, commandant of artillery in this Department, to deliver arms and accoutrements, on the 16th instant, contrary to the general order of the 4th instant, and threatening to send him to the provost in case of refusal.

6thly. For conversing before the field officers of the general corps, stationed in the garrison of West Point, who were convened at his request, on the 16th of January last, and in a manner unbecoming an officer; for bringing into question General Heath's right to command the garrison of West Point, representing his orders as unmilitary; saying that an officer was not bound or obliged to obey orders, if he thought them improper, or unmilitary; telling Colonel Crane that he had ill advisers, he believed; that he believed General Heath had advised him; desiring Colonel Crane to take the advice of the officers present, who, he said, were his countrymen; and many other things in the course of said conversation, tending to excite sedition, create divisions,

subvert good order and discipline, and wound the service.

7thly. For conversing before officers of different ranks, particularly on the evening of the 7th of January last, in a manner unbecoming an officer, saying that General Heath's orders were subversive of all good order and discipline, and injurious from the sentinel to the eldest Major-general in the service; that he sent private commands to Colonel Crane without notifying him (General McDougall) for the removing of a considerable quantity of ammunition from the magazine, and if that such practice prevailed in the army, it would be in the power of an Arnold at any time to dismantle and sell the garrison; and publicly relating some matters that passed at a Council of War, at Mrs. McGowin's in 1776, respecting the retreat from New York; and saying that none were opposed to it but a FOOL, a KNAVE, and an obstinate HONEST MAN; that General Heath was the knave; and many other things, in the course of the said conversation; such conversation tending to lessen confidence in the commanding officer, to limit command, bring orders into contempt, and destroy that due subordination which is the life of discipline, and the only barrier against confusion and disorder.

Lastly. For ordering two public buildings near Fishkill Landing to be pulled down, in the months of November and December last, viz: a bake-house and one other building, which Mr. George Fisher was ordered to pull down on the 10th of December last, and the materials to be removed to West Point, making additions and erecting buildings at West Point without the knowledge or consent of the commanding General, particularly the addition to the house in which General McDougall quarters, and the building for the provost guard, when General McDougall's command at the Post was of a temporary nature only; and such measures not warranted either by his instructions or military principles.

The Court, on mature consideration of the charges against Major-general McDougall, the evidence in the

case, and the observations, both by General McDougall and the Judge Advocate, are of opinion :

On the first charge, that Major-general McDougall did order a distribution of the boards mentioned in the charge, to the troops at West Point only, and that he is justifiable in so doing, because, though the boards in the first instance might have been designed for the army at large, yet as the manner in which they were applied for to the quarter-master was agreeable to the custom of commandants of West Point, and specified the particular purpose for which the boards were intended; that they were sent to the Post on such application and receipted for by the officer who received them, to be delivered to West Point; he was warranted in such distribution, without a report being made to the commanding General or deputy quarter-master of the Department.

On the second charge, it appears to the Court that General McDougall was justifiable in not reporting the escape of the prisoners to General Heath, because the provost-marshal of the army was at the Post by order of General Heath, whose duty it was to make such report.

On the third charge, it appears to the Court that General McDougall did draw orders on the clothing store on October 8th, 18th, 19th, 28th, November 7th and 10th, and an order for Ensign Davis's servant; and that he is justifiable in so doing, because it has been customary and was requisite to service, for officers of different grades to draw clothing from the clothing store for necessitous soldiers, detached issues have been accordingly constantly made, and there has appeared to the Court no orders to the contrary. It does not appear that General McDougall drew the other orders mentioned in charge.

On the fourth charge, the Court are of the opinion that General McDougall is justifiable.

On the fifth charge, it appears that General McDougall did order Colonel Crane to deliver arms and accoutrements on the 16th of January last; but, as Colonel Crane was a member of the garrison, and being senior officer of artillery at that time, had the keys of the military stores, for the defence of the garrison, and under the or-

ders of General McDougall, Commandant thereof, the Court are of opinion that General McDougall was justifiable for giving the orders, and for threatening to confine him for a disobedience of them; notwithstanding the orders of General Heath of the 4th of January last, relative to the grand magazine.

On the sixth charge, the embarrassments General McDougall labored under by the order of Major-general Heath of the 4th of January last, and other orders mentioned in the evidence; his official rights as commandant of the garrison being thereby invaded; the magazine shut against his orders, which disabled him from drawing for the necessary means for its defence in case of any emergency; the garrison officer, through whom arms, ammunition, etc., were attainable, refusing obedience to his legal orders, and directing no returns to be made to Major-general McDougall of the state of the magazine, where stores were deposited for its defence, are, in the opinion of the Court, sufficient to justify Major-general McDougall, in conversing with the field officers of the several corps stationed in the garrison, on the 16th of January last, and for the whole of his conversation with them at that time. That part of the charge bringing in question Major-general Heath's right to command the garrison at West Point, saying that an officer was not bound or obliged to obey orders if he thought them improper or unmilitary, is not supported.

On the seventh charge, the Court find that General McDougall did converse before officers of different grades, accidentally met at his quarters on the 7th of January last, and did say that General Heath's orders were subversive of all good order and discipline, and injurious from the sentinel to the oldest Major-general in the service; that he sent private commands to Colonel Crane, without informing him, General McDougall, for the removal of a considerable quantity of ammunition from the magazine, and that, if such a practice prevailed in the army, it would be in the power of an Arnold, at any time, to dismantle and sell the garrison; and publicly related some matters that passed at a council of

war at Mrs. McGowin's in 1776, respecting the retreat from New York, and said that none were opposed to it but a fool, a knave, and an obstinate honest man, and that General Heath was the knave; and are of the opinion that the time, the place, the manner of expressing what is set forth in the charge, and the persons before whom he did express it, renders such a conversation unjustifiable, and in breach of article 5th, section 18th of the Rules and Articles of War.

On the last charge, it appears to the Court that the bake-house was pulled down on an application from Major-general McDougall to Colonel Hughes, the deputy quarter-master, by his direction; that the other building was ordered by General McDougall on the 18th of December last, to be pulled down, but was not pulled down on that order, but by order of Colonel Pickering, Quartermaster-general, and that the materials were removed to West Point; that General McDougall did erect a building for a provost-guard, and made additions to the house in which he quartered, but it appeared to the Court from a letter introduced in the case that General Heath knew and approved the building of the provost guard-house; that General McDougall's erecting the same was not as is said in the charge, "without the knowledge or consent of the commanding General." The Court are of opinion that from constant usage the Commandants of West Point never yet interdicted, General McDougall is justifiable in making additions to the house in which he quarters.

The Court, agreeable to their opinion on the several charges, do fully acquit Major-general McDougall on the 1st, 2d, 5th and 6th charges; on the 4th they acquit; on the 3d and last charges they fully acquit him, and think the charges vexatious; on the 7th they sentence him to be reprimanded by the Commander-in-Chief in General Order.

"BY THE UNITED STATES IN CONGRESS ASSEMBLED:

August 15, 1782.

"The proceedings and sentences of a General Court-martial on the trial of Major-General McDougall having been read,

"RESOLVED, That Congress approves the sentence of said Court."

It is with extreme reluctance the Commander-in-Chief finds himself under the necessity of carrying the 7th charge into execution; more especially as it concerns an officer of such high rank and generally acknowledged merit. The ill consequence arising from a too free censure of the conduct of officers of superior, by those of inferior rank, are too obvious to need enumerating. The Commander-in-Chief cannot, however, help remarking particularly upon the impropriety of one member of a council of war divulging the opinion of another (except in cases of criminality which could not fail to be immediately noticed,) and undertaking to reflect PUBLICLY upon him for it. Such liberty, if allowed, would very soon tend to prevent an officer of coolness and deliberation from giving his opinion in favor of cautious measures, lest the army, and the world at large, should attribute his reasons to other than the real motive.

Major-general McDougall is released from his arrest.

The General Court-martial which Major-general Howe is President of is dissolved.

HEAD-QUARTERS,

NEWBURGH, August 29, 1782.

The Honorable the Congress have been pleased to pass the following resolve:

"BY THE UNITED STATES IN CONGRESS ASSEMBLED:

August 19, 1782.

"RESOLVED, That the resolution of the 5th day of October, 1780, directing a court of inquiry on the conduct of Major-General Gates* be repealed, and that he take command in the main army as the Commander-in-Chief shall direct."

HEADQUARTERS.

NEWBURGH, August 29, 1782.

The order of encampment and the order of battle for

* Horatio Gates, born in N. Y.; appointed Brigadier-general, 1775; Major-general Nov. 16, 1776; died in New York April 10, 1806.

the main army this campaign will be in line, arranged and commanded as follows:

RIGHT WING—MAJOR-GENERAL GATES.

First Division—Major-general McDougall.

First Brigade, Col. Swift.

Second Conn. Regt.

Fourth Conn. Regt.

R. Island Regt.

Second Brigade, Brigadier-general Huntington.

First Conn. Regt.

Fifth Conn. Regt.

Ninth Conn. Regt.

Second Division—Major-general St. Clair.

First brigade, Col. Courtland.

First N. Y. Regt.

Second N. Y. Regt.

Second Brigade, Col. Dayton.

First N. Jersey Regt.

Second N. Jersey Regt.

LEFT WING—MAJOR-GENERAL HEATH.

First Division—Major-general Lord Stirling.

First Brigade, Col. —.

Tenth Mass. Regt.

First N. Hamp. Regt.

Second N. Hamp. Regt.

Second Brigade, Col. Sheppard.

First Mass. Regt.

Fourth Mass. Regt.

Seventh Mass. Regt.

Second Division—Major-general Howe.

First Brigade, General Patterson.

Second Mass. Regt.

Fifth Mass. Regt.

Eighth Mass. Regt.

Second Brigade, Col. Groaton.

Third Mass. Regt.

Sixth Mass. Regt.

Ninth Mass. Regt.

HEAD-QUARTERS.

NEWBURGH, August 30, 1782.

Precisely at 5 o'clock to-morrow morning the General is to beat, on which the tents and baggage of the second Connecticut and third Massachusetts brigades are to be put in the boats. At 9 o'clock the Assembly will beat, when these brigades are immediately to march and embark by the right, proceeding in one column to Verplanck's Point in the following order: 1st Conn., 2d Conn., 1st Mass. and 2d Mass. Brigades.

The leading regiment of the 1st Connecticut Brigade is to advance 200 yards in front as a vanguard, and detach one company, which is to keep 100 paces in front of it. The boats of each regiment are to keep abreast and far enough apart to keep from interfering. The companies will embark as they are found on the parade, and observe that order; the Colonel to be on the right, the Lieutenant-colonel on the left, and between each regiment there is to be a space of 75 yards; between the brigades 130 yards; and between the divisions 250 yards. The general officers commanding divisions and brigades are to be at the head of their respective columns, the Major-general 50 yards, and the Brigadier 25 yards in advance of them.

As soon as the troops have embarked and taken their distances (the van opposite Little Dick's Ferry or Meigs' Redoubt) the rear brigade will beat March, which will be repeated to the front as a preparative; three cannon will be fired from the park at West Point, and the column will immediately get under motion, the music of the different regiments playing alternately if the situation of the boats will admit of it. The Inspector of Music will regulate the beat.

If any boat should prove too leaky, break its oars, or from any other cause is unable to keep the line, it is to turn out and follow after in such manner as the prudence of the officer commanding shall see fit.

No batteaux are to be without a commanding officer in them. The general staff of the army, except the Inspector, Adjutant, and Quartermaster-generals (who

may assist in preserving order and regularity in the movement) and all the baggage which is not in the boats with the troops, are to follow at the distance of half a mile in the rear, agreeably to the order they may receive from the Quartermaster-general.

Guards, Generals and Staff officers are not to join their corps in the movement, but they may assist in transporting the baggage by water, in order to prevent the necessity of wagons. This by no means to be drawn as a precedent in future.

No woman to be admitted into the boats on any pretence whatever.

If the boats are insufficient to transport the troops, with their baggage, without crowding or overloading, the surplusage will march by land under proper officers. The soldiers will take care to fill their canteens with water before they embark, as they will have no landing for water afterwards.

The artillery annexed to brigades will proceed by land and join their respective corps at Verplanck's Point.

SIGNALS BY DAY.

1st. If any brigade or regiment in the rear is unable to keep up, the Brigadier commanding it is to be informed and will cause a white flag to be hoisted in the boat where he is, which will be repeated by every Brigadier (and com.) ahead, on which the leading Brigade is to move slower.

2d. If the rear would move faster, the front will be notified by a blue flag hoisted and repeated as above.

3d. For landing, the regimental colors will be hoisted by the landing regiment, repeated throughout the line, and kept displayed till the landing is effected, and the troops get to the ground.

4th. If a halt should be found necessary on the passage by the Commander-in-Chief, or officer at the head of the column, it will be communicated by hoisting both flags (blue and white) on board of the boats of the Brigadiers ahead so as to be distinctly seen, and repeated as quick as possible to the rear, upon which the boats will

lay by on their oars, and take great care to preserve their place and distance in line.

SIGNALS BY NIGHT.

1st. For moving slower, a musket will be fired and repeated by the Brigadiers, as in the day signal.

2d. For moving faster, two guns in like manner.

3d. For landing, three ditto.

4th. For halting, a halt must be called, beginning in the front, and repeated from one Colonel to another distinctly, three times to the rear, to prevent mistakes and the confusion which would consequently follow.

When the signal for landing is given, the boats are to close up without crowding, and row for the shore, and fall in by the left of each other, in which order they are to debark at their respective landing places assigned to them on the bank, and form in brigade columns as usual. In this order, the head of each column will be conducted by the Brigade Quarter-master, to the right of its encampment, when it will display to the left, and each regiment repair to its own camp, stack their arms, bring up their tents and baggage, and establish themselves.

The Quartermaster-general will furnish the commanding officers of brigades with the signal flags, which are to be carefully preserved by the brigade quarter-masters.

The General persuades himself that the officers will exert themselves to have the movement made with grand order and regularity.

Major-general Knox will be pleased to direct all the board bunks, etc., which have been removed out of the barracks, and used by the officers and soldiers to lie upon, to be collected this afternoon, and disposed safely. If any sutler or trader is found purchasing any of the foregoing articles from the soldiers, they may depend upon not only having their licenses taken from them, but also be otherwise punished.

For fatigue at West Point, etc., for seven days, the 3d Massachusetts Regiment.

HEAD-QUARTERS,

VERPLANCK'S POINT, August 31, 1782.

The Commander-in-Chief cannot help expressing his thanks to the officers commanding divisions, brigades and corps, and to the Adjutant and Quartermaster-generals for their punctual attention to the order of yesterday, by which the first considerable movement that has been attempted by water was made with the utmost regularity and good order.

The Brigade Quarter-masters will see that the boats of their respective brigades are moored at their own landings in such a manner as to be perfectly safe in all weather—the stakes to which they are fastened must be so well driven as to yield to no wind.

The Quartermaster-general will furnish materials to repair the boats, and the Brigade Quarter-masters are to see it done immediately by the men in their own brigades. The rear guard is to have charge of the boats, and not to suffer any of them to be used without orders in writing from the Brigade Quarter-master, and countersigned by the Brigadier or officer commanding the brigade. All persons to whom boats are delivered agreeably to these orders, are to be held responsible for them.

[NOTE.—The army moved down the river from New Windsor, Fishkill, West Point and adjacent positions, and encamped at Verplanck's Point for the purpose of receiving and extending a welcome to the allied French army, then on the return march from Yorktown, Va., to the Eastern States from whence they were to leave the country. There was a continual round of festivities between the allied camps throughout Sept. 1782. The following description of the American camp has recently been made public:

"I found the American army encamped at a place called Verplanck's Point. It consisted of about six thousand men, who, for the first time since the beginning of the war, were decently uniformed, well armed, properly equipped and camped in tents of a regular

model. All the soldiers seemed to me good looking, robust and well chosen. The sentinels were well equipped very attentive, sufficiently well disciplined in the use of their arms, and strongly in contrast with the incorrect notions I had formed concerning these troops. I noticed a flag on a little hill which overlooked the camp and assemblage of tents, which I recognized easily as the quarters of General Washington."—*Narrative Prince de Broglie, Sept. 1782.*

"The American Camp at Verplanck's Point presented the most beautiful and picturesque appearance; it extended along the plain on the neck of land formed by the winding of the Hudson, and had a view of this river to the southward; behind it the lofty mountains covered with wood formed the most sublime background that painting can express. In front of the tents was a regularly constructed portico, formed by the boughs of trees in verdure, decorated with much taste and fancy, and each officer's tent was distinguished by superior ornaments. Opposite the camp, and on distinct eminences, stood the tents of some of the General officers, over which towered predominant that of General Washington. The French army was encamped at Crompond, 14 miles distant, and from the camp at Verplanck's, the British evening gun at Kingsbridge could be distinctly heard."—*Rochambeau Papers, Oct. 1782.*

The allied French force broke camp on the 22d, and moved eastward preparatory to embarkation. At *recette* on the 26th of October, the left wing* of the American army, under command of Major-general Heath, struck their tents and marched from the camp at Verplanck's as far as the wood near the north redoubt in the Highlands (now Garrisons), where they remained during the night. The day and night were rainy and the troops had no covering but the heavens. The next day by half-past twelve o'clock, the whole body

* As constituted by Order of August 20. No Order has been preserved directing the movement of the right wing, but as troops of both wings were included in the camp at New Windsor, it is inferred that both wings left Verplanck's at that time.

had crossed the Hudson in boats to West Point. In the afternoon the movement was resumed and the troops ascended Butter Hill, a tedious march, and passed the night on the northern descent in the open field. At 7 o'clock on the following morning the troops were again put in motion and reached the ground on which they were to build their huts, in New Windsor, at about half-past 10 o'clock a. m. Upon this ground, and its vicinity, the army passed the ensuing winter.—*Heath's Memoirs*.

James Selkirk, a soldier of the Revolution, wrote a narrative of the war in which occurs the following, copied from the MSS:

"This summer (1782) General Washington moved the army to Verplanck's Point (to meet the allied French army returning from Yorktown), and encamped there. Our camp made an elegant appearance. All our tents and the officers' marquees were arched in front, and finely adorned with laurel, evergreens and boughs of other trees. In the fall our camp broke up. We moved to West Point and staid there about a week, and then marched to Snake Hill, west of Newburgh, and built huts for our winter quarters, and so remained there until we were discharged. During the winter and following spring of 1783, we had only our camp duty to do. Genl. Washington ordered a large building to be erected for a place of public worship, called the Chapel, in which a portion of the different brigades were frequently assembled."

A few months later Major-general, the Marquis de Chastellux, visited Head-quarters, and also the cantonment, of which he has left the following description:

"On the 5th of December, 1782, we arrived at Newburgh, where I found Mr. and Mrs. Washington, Colonel Tighlman, Colonel Humphreys, and Major Walker. The Head-quarters at Newburgh consist of a single house, neither vast nor commodious, which is built in Dutch fashion. The largest room in it (which was the proprietor's parlor for his family, and which General Washington has converted into his dining-room), is

in truth tolerably spacious, but it has seven doors and only one window. The chimney, or rather the chimney-back is against the wall; so that there is in fact but one vent for the smoke, and the fire is in the room itself. I found the company assembled in a small room which served by way of a parlor. At nine, supper was served, and when the hour of bed-time came, I found that the chamber, to which the General conducted me, was the very parlor I speak of, wherein he had made them place a camp-bed. We assembled at breakfast the next morning at ten, during which interval my bed was folded up, and my chamber became the sitting-room for the whole afternoon; for American manners do not admit of a bed in the room in which company is received, especially when there are women. The smallness of the house, and the difficulty to which I saw Mr. and Mrs. Washington had put themselves, made me apprehensive lest Mr. Rochambeau, who was to set out the day after me, by traveling as fast, might arrive on the day that I remained there. I resolved therefore to send to Fishkill to meet him, with a request that he would stay there that night. Nor was my precaution superfluous, for my express found him already at the landing, where he slept and did not join us till the next morning when I was setting out. The day I remained at Head-quarters was passed either at the table or in conversation. General Hand, Adjutant-general, Col. Reed of New Hampshire, and Major Graham, dined with us. On the 7th I took leave of General Washington. Col. Tighlman accompanied me on horseback to show me the road, and the barracks that serve as winter quarters for the American army, which were not quite finished, though the season was far advanced and the cold very severe. They are spacious, healthy and well built, and consist in a row of log houses containing two chambers, each inhabited by eight soldiers when complete, which makes commonly from five to six effectives; a second range of barracks is destined for the non-commissioned officers. These barracks are placed in the middle of the woods on the slope of the hills and within

reach of the water. As the great object is a healthy and convenient situation, the army are on several lines not exactly parallel with each other. But it will appear singular in Europe, that these barracks should be built without a bit of iron, not even nails, which would render the work tedious and difficult were not the Americans very expert in putting wood together. After viewing the barracks I regained the high road; but passing before General Gates' house, the same that General Knox occupied in 1780 (see page 43), I stopped some time to make a visit of politeness. Passing Chester and Warwick, I continued on to Philadelphia.]

HEAD-QUARTERS,
NEWBURGH, Dec. 25, 1782.

* * * The General highly approves the proposal made by the Rev. Dr. Evans* for erecting a Public Building and consents to the General and Field officers meeting to determine on the situation and plan for it. The Dr. therefore requests that those who are desirous of promoting so useful a scheme will be pleased to meet at Major-general Gates' quarters to-morrow morning at ten o'clock.

HEAD-QUARTERS,
NEWBURGH, Dec. 25, 1782.

* * * The badness of the weather having prevented the officers assembling this day agreeable to Dr. Evans' request of yesterday, Gen. Gates desires they meet at his quarters to-morrow at eleven o'clock

[NOTE.—The narrative of the construction of the building referred to is continued in the Orders of Gen-

* Israel Evans. He was a native of Pennsylvania; was ordained Chaplain to the army in Philadelphia in 1776; from 1779 to the close of the war was attached to the New Hampshire Brigade; was ordained pastor of the church in Concord, N. H., in 1789; died at Concord in March, 1807. He was an energetic man, and is said to have enjoyed the favorable regard of Washington.

eral Gates—the ranking officer in command of the cantonment from December 5, 1782, in the absence of General Heath—from which quotations are introduced.]

MAJOR-GENERAL GATES' ORDERS.

January 5, 1783.

As it is expected that all the materials for the Public Building requested in the estimate sent to each regiment, will be collected on the spot by Wednesday next, Col. Tupper of the Massachusetts line will attend on Thursday morning to superintend the work.

The Col. will issue the details agreed upon to the Adjutant-general, so as to have it inserted in the General Order of Wednesday, in which the artificers and laborers for the fatigue duty will be particularized. A ration and a half is to be issued daily to all the officers, artificers and fatigue parties in constant employ on the different parts until the work is completed. Col. Tupper's daily return is to be a sufficient authority to the Commissary to issue the same.

The Quartermaster-general will upon demands made and receipts given by Col. Tupper, issue boards, nails, or nail-rods, iron, and such other articles as he can conveniently supply for finishing the building.

As this useful building has met with the entire approbation of the Commander-in-Chief and almost every General, field and regimental officer, that have been acquainted therewith, the General trusts it will not meet a single dissenting voice or an unwilling hand in its construction. The shingles provided by the different regiments agreeable to their particular estimate are not to be brought to the Building until the time they are wanted, which will be signified in public orders.

MAJOR-GENERAL GATES' ORDERS.

January 9, 1783.

Lieut. Nelson of the 3d Massachusetts Regiment, and Lieut. ——— of the ——— Regiment, are appointed assistants to Col. Tupper, Superintendent of the Public

Building; they are to be overslaughed from all other duty until the Building is finished.

The following non-commissioned officers and privates are to parade at Col. Tupper's quarters in the Massachusetts line at 10 o'clock to-morrow morning. One sergeant from each brigade to superintend the carpenters, two privates from each regiment who are carpenters, one private from each regiment who is a mason, three privates from each regiment to attend the masons, and one sergeant and one corporal from each wing to superintend the carpenters. The following tools are likewise to be furnished by each regiment and sent by their men to-morrow to Col. Tupper's quarters:

FROM EACH BRIGADE.

One cross-cut saw, one adz, and as many inch and inch-and-a-half augers as can conveniently be spared; the masons are also to bring their tools with them.

FROM EACH REGIMENT.

Four spades to be brought by the mason's attendants. At 9 o'clock to-morrow morning each regiment will furnish Col. Tupper with one non-commissioned officer and twelve privates, with two hand sleds from each regiment to collect stone for chimneys and underpinning for the Public Building. They will be furnished with a gill of rum and a half ration on the spot.

MAJOR-GENERAL GATES' ORDERS.

January 14, 1783.

Col. Tupper, Superintendent of the Public Building, has this morning acquainted the General that the underpinning thereof is completed, and a great part of the timber on the spot framed. The spirit and alacrity with which the artificers and laborers press on the work convinces the General that nothing is wanting to the speedy finishing of the business, but the regiments which have hitherto been dilatory in furnishing their quota of materials to forthwith perform that service.

The General's great regard for the whole army compels him to hope that these regiments will not require another hint on the subject.

MAJOR-GENERAL GATES' ORDERS.

January 15, 1783.

The foreman of the blacksmiths of each brigade to attend at Col. Tupper's quarters to-morrow morning at 9 o'clock to receive nail-rods and directions how to work them up.

MAJOR-GENERAL GATES' ORDERS.

January 17, 1783.

On Wednesday afternoon next each regiment is to deliver its proportion of shingles to Col. Tupper or his assistant at the place where the Public Building is erecting; at the same time and place each regiment will deliver eighty ribs of round, straight, split out poles, eight feet and a half long, and two and a half inches wide at the upper end. For every ten that are good and straight, and for every fifty shingles that are well shaved, thus delivered, a gill and a half of rum and a ration of provisions will be immediately delivered.

MAJOR-GENERAL GATES' ORDERS.

January 21, 1783.

On Friday morning each regiment is to deliver at the frame of the Public Building 270 laths, split out of shingle timber. They are to be exactly four feet long, one inch thick upon one edge and not less than one-third of an inch on the other edge, and two inches wide. For every fifty good laths thus delivered a gill or rum and a half of ration of provisions will be delivered. One active sergeant and two men from each regiment to parade to-morrow morning at 9 o'clock at the Public Building, to complete the filling in the frames; it is computed that two days' work will finish the business, for which they will be allowed twenty-two gills of rum and twenty-two half rations of provisions for each regiment. The masons and their tenders are to parade at the Public Building to-morrow morning at 9 o'clock.

MAJOR-GENERAL GATES' ORDERS.

January 25, 1783.

The Brigade Quarter-masters are desired to see that the blacksmiths of their respective brigades deliver the quantity of nails they were ordered to make to Col. Tupper or his assistant at 9 o'clock on Monday morning next.

MAJOR-GENERAL GATES' ORDERS.

January 26, 1783.

At nine o'clock to-morrow morning each regiment is to send five carpenters to the Public Building, including those at present there. As the weather is extremely soft and favorable for shingling, it is intended to finish that work off hand, therefore the General desires that the carpenters may be men who are experts at that service.

MAJOR-GENERAL GATES' ORDERS.

January 29, 1783.

Such regiments as have not completed their quota of shingles, laths and ribs for the Public Building, are expected to do it by 9 o'clock to-morrow morning.

GENERAL WASHINGTON'S ORDERS.

HEAD-QUARTERS.

NEWBURGH, January 29, 1783.

Thursday, the 6th of February, being the anniversary of the alliance with France, a *feu de joie* will be fired on that day in celebration of this auspicious event, by the troops of this cantonment; previous to which they will be reviewed by the Commander-in-Chief on their parades. The regiments to be under arms precisely at one o'clock. The Adjutant-general will give instructions respecting the subsequent dispositions; and the commandant of artillery will order a sufficient number of cartridges without ball to be issued for the occasion. After the *feu de joie*, the General will be happy to see, not

only all the officers of the cantonment, but all the gentlemen of the army and other gentlemen and ladies who can attend with convenience at the new Public Building, where a cold collation will be provided.

MAJOR-GENERAL GATES' ORDERS.

February 4, 1783.

The carpenters, masons and blacksmiths at present employed at the Public Building, are to be excused from attending at the general review on Thursday, the 6th instant.

Each regiment is to make and deliver to Colonel Tupper or his assistant by 10 o'clock Thursday morning four benches, each of the following dimensions, viz: eight feet four inches long, eleven inches wide, eighteen inches high, with two substantial legs exactly one foot from each end, with a supporter in the middle. One gill of rum and a half a ration of provisions will be ordered for each bench to those who deliver them in at the time appointed, but no reward will be allowed those who fail therein.

Feb. 7.— Lost, yesterday evening, at the Public Building, an elegant pair of stirrup irons, silver-plated; any person having them in possession, and will deliver them to Major Thomas Lansdale, commanding the Maryland detachment, will receive four silver dollars reward and no questions asked.

MAJOR-GENERAL GATES' ORDERS.

February 8, 1783.

Col. Tupper being permitted to leave camp on furlough, Lieutenant Nelson, his assistant, is to act as Superintendent of the Public Building, and orders signed by Lieutenant Nelson and all directions given by him relating thereto, are to have equal force of authority with those with which Colonel Tupper was invested.

GENERAL WASHINGTON'S ORDERS.

HEAD-QUARTERS,

NEWBURGH, February 15, 1783.

The New Building being so far finished as to admit the troops to attend public worship therein, after to-morrow it is directed that divine service should be performed there every Sunday by the several chaplains of the New Windsor cantonment, in rotation, and in order that the different brigades may have an opportunity of attending at different hours in the same day, whenever the weather and other circumstances will permit (which the Brigadier and commandants of brigades must determine,) the General recommends that the chaplains should in the first place consult the commanding officers of their brigades to know what hour will be most convenient and agreeable for attendance; that they will then settle the duty among themselves and report the result to the brigadiers and commandants of brigades, who are desired to give notice in their orders, and to afford every aid and assistance in their power for the promotion of that public homage and adoration which are due to the Supreme Being who has, through His infinite mercy, brought our public calamities and dangers (in all human probability) very near to a happy conclusion.

GENERAL WASHINGTON'S ORDERS.

HEAD-QUARTERS,

NEWBURGH, February 28, 1783.

The generals and commandants of brigades and regiments are desired to meet the Quartermaster-general at 11 o'clock to-morrow, at the Public Building, to consult and establish some more particular regulations respecting the sutlers and markets of the army.

HEAD-QUARTERS,

NEWBURGH, March 6, 1783.

AFTER ORDERS.

Two lime-burners from each brigade to be sent to

the Public Building to-morrow morning at ten o'clock. They are to be employed in erecting a kiln and burning lime for finishing the building.

[NOTE.—This is the last of the fourteen orders relating to the construction of the Temple, the “New Building,” or the “Public Building,” by which titles it was known and recognized. These orders show that the building was a frame building, and erected on the application of a clergyman, and that its object was to be primarily a house for the worship of Almighty God. It was also used for public meetings of various kinds, but the legends to the effect that it was erected for Masonic purposes, or for the promotion of social enjoyments, have no foundation. A large force of workmen from the army were employed from January 9th until March 6th, or later, constructing the building, which, as has been represented, was done in a very substantial manner. Major-general Heath, who returned to the command of the cantonment, on the 16th of April, 1783, has left in his *Memoirs* the following description of this notable building:

“The cantonment, for its nature and kind, was regular and beautiful. Upon an eminence the troops erected a building, handsomely finished, with a spacious hall, sufficient to contain a brigade of troops on Lord’s days, for public worship, with an orchestra at one end; the vault of the hall was arched; at each end of the hall were two rooms, conveniently situated for the issuing of general orders, for the sittings of Boards of Officers, court martials, etc., and an office and store for the quarter-master and commissary’s departments. On the top was a cupola and flag-staff, on which a flag was hoisted occasionally for signals, etc. In this cantonment the army spent the winter very comfortably, and it proved to be their last winter quarters.”]

HEAD-QUARTERS.

NEWBURGH, March 11, 1783,

The Commander-in-Chief having heard that a gen-

eral meeting of the officers of the army was proposed to be held this day at the New Building, in an anonymous letter which was circulated yesterday by some unknown person, conceives (although he is fully persuaded that the good sense of the officers would induce them to pay very little attention to such an irregular invitation) his duty as well as the reputation and true interests of the army requires his disapprobation of such disorderly proceedings, at the same time he requests the General and Field officers with one officer from each company and a proper representation from the Staff of the army, will assemble at 12 o'clock on Saturday next, at the New Building, to hear the report of the Committee of the Army to Congress. After mature deliberation they will advise what further measures ought to be adopted as most rational and best calculated to attain the just and important object in view.

The senior officer in rank present will be pleased to preside and report the result of the deliberations to the Commander-in-Chief.

[NOTE.—The Revolution was now rapidly approaching the end, and as the army was expected to disband, much apprehension was felt by the officers and soldiers concerning the adjustment of their accounts and the prospects of a gloomy future. A committee from the army had visited Congress in December, and returned with a series of most unsatisfactory resolutions passed by that body. Dark forebodings and general discontent prevailed in the ranks. At this juncture an exceedingly able and stirring address was circulated through the cantonment, calculated to excite and induce the soldiers to lose faith in their cause, and impel them to mutiny.* A copy of this address, calling for the "general meeting" referred to in the above order, came into Washington's possession, upon which he issued the order of March 11th, wisely resolving to make the meeting official, and to guide and control it.

* See "Newburgh Letters," on subsequent page.

The meeting was held and fully attended. It was a grave occasion. When the assembly had been called to order by General Gates, Washington stepped forward and delivered the well-known masterly-written address, which chained their attention, in language clear and compact, mild yet severe, elevated and dignified, and withal so loyal to patriot principles, that the whole mutinous scheme was overthrown in the deliberative conference which followed. More than forty years transpired before it was ascertained that the author of the incendiary address was Major John Armstrong, an aid to General Gates.]

HEAD-QUARTERS.

NEWBURGH, March 13, 1783.

At the General Court-martial of which Colonel Michael Jackson is President, Sergeant John Blaisdell of Captain Frye's company in the Hampshire Regiment, charged with breaking open the clothing store at Newburgh in the night of the 7th inst., and stealing from thence a number of boots and shoes; and Moses Lee, a soldier in Captain Cushing's company, First Massachusetts Regiment, charged with assisting in and conniving at the above mentioned theft, being on duty as a sentinel, at the same time was tried.

The Court find Sergeant Blaisdell guilty of breaking open the clothing store and stealing shoes from thence. The prisoner Lee not guilty. The Court sentence Sergeant Blaisdell to be reduced to a private sentinel, and to receive twenty-five lashes on his naked back each morning for four mornings successively, amounting in the whole to one hundred lashes, his crime being in breach of article 3d, section 10 of the Articles of War.

The Commander-in-Chief approves the foregoing sentences, and orders that Sergeant Blaisdell receive his punishment in the different lines of the army of this cantonment, viz: twenty-five in the York, twenty-five in the Jersey, and twenty-five in the Massachusetts lines.

HEAD-QUARTERS.

NEWBURGH, March 18, 1783.

The Commander-in-Chief is highly satisfied with the report of the proceedings of the officers assembled on the 15th instant, in obedience to the orders of the 11th. He begs his inability to communicate an adequate idea of the pleasing feelings which have been excited in his breast by the affectionate sentiments expressed toward him on that occasion, may be considered as an apology for his silence.

The original papers being too prolix to be inserted in the records of the army, will be lodged at the orderly office, to be perused or copied by any gentleman of the army who may think proper.

HEAD-QUARTERS.

NEWBURGH, Saturday, March 22, 1783.

In justice to the zeal and ability of the chaplains, as well as to his own feelings, the Commander-in-Chief thinks it a duty to declare that the regularity and decorum with which divine service is performed every Sunday will reflect great credit on the army in general, tend to improve the morals, and at the same time increase the happiness of the soldiery, and must afford the most pure, rational entertainment for every serious and well-disposed mind.

No fatigue, except on extra occasions, nor general review or inspection to be permitted on the Sabbath day.

A packet-boat will set out from the Continental dock at Newburgh to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock for West Point, and will leave West Point at 4 o'clock in the afternoon. This packet will continue to ply between those places, and will leave there daily on the hours above-mentioned.

HEAD-QUARTERS.

NEWBURGH, March 24, 1783.

It is recommended to the troops to make regimental gardens, for the purpose of raising greens, and vegeta-

bles for their own use; and in order to collect a sufficient quantity of seeds, commanding officers of regiments will give passes to as many trusty soldiers as they may judge necessary, to go into the country and to be absent not exceeding ten days.

The General hopes he shall see a suitable attention bestowed on an article which will contribute so much to the comfort and health of the troops. He even flatters himself it will become a matter of amusement and of emulation.

The Quartermaster-general is also directed to advertise in the newspapers, giving proper invitations and encouragement to those who may be disposed to send or bring in garden seeds of all kinds to his office, which will be equitably divided and faithfully applied to the use of the soldiery.

HEAD-QUARTERS.

NEWBURGH, Friday, March 28, 1783.

Although the public despatches from our Commissioners in Europe have not arrived, and the Commander-in-Chief has it not in his power to announce officially a general peace to the army, yet he cannot resist the pleasure of communicating the happiness he experiences from a certainty of that event; and for the satisfaction of every brave officer and soldier under his command, he orders the following extract of a letter from his Excellency the Minister of France to be made public:

“PHILADELPHIA, March 24, 1783.

SIR: It is with the most lively and sincere joy that I have the honor to inform your Excellency of the conclusion of a peace. It crowns in the most happy manner your labors and efforts of the United States. You will sincerely participate in the complete satisfaction that this event gives me, and I take the greatest possible share in the pleasures it will afford you.

I have not yet received the news officially, but it is not the less certain, and I pray you to permit me to extend to the officers of your army and all the American troops my congratulations and the tribute of respect due to their virtue and courage.”

Also, the subsequent extract of a letter of the same

date from the Secretary of Foreign Affairs is ordered to be communicated:

"DEAR SIR: You will by this Express receive the most agreeable intelligence of peace, upon which I most sincerely congratulate you and the army."

In this state of affairs the Commander-in-Chief is pleased to direct that all military arrangements shall continue the same as at present until further orders; that no relaxation in the discipline or police of the army shall be suffered, and that the greatest attention shall be paid to the good order and appearance of the troops.

HEAD-QUARTERS.

NEWEBURGH, March 29, 1783.

Parole—AMERICA.

Countersign—TRIUMPHANT—HAPPY.

The Commander-in-Chief has the pleasure to lay before the army an extract of a letter he has received (since the publication of the Orders of yesterday) from his Excellency the President of Congress:

"PHILADELPHIA, March 23, 1783.

9 o'clock, P. M.

SIR: Your Excellency will give me the utmost credit when I assure you that it is with the most unfeigned joy that I congratulate your Excellency and the whole army on the confirmation of the signing of the definite treaty of peace, by all the belligerent powers, on the 21st of January. This happy event has been announced by an Express from on board a sloop-of-war in the river, despatched by the Comte D'Estaing and the Marquis D'Lafayette from Cadiz, on the 14th of February, in hopes that she might arrive before those sent from France and Britain.

These are not official dispatches, but as there can be no doubt of the event, I thought it to be of the highest consequence to give your Excellency and my fellow-citizens of the army the earliest notice of this glorious end of all their toils and labors.

I duly received your Excellency's letters by the Express containing the proceedings of the army, which gave Congress and every friend to the army the highest satisfaction.

The commutation of half-pay was passed yesterday by nine States in Congress, which adds greatly to the general joy.

For the further gratification of the gentlemen of the army, a printed paper is left at the Orderly Office, con-

taining the declaration of his Excellency the Minister of France, in consequence of the Orders to the Chevalier de Luzerne.

HEAD-QUARTERS.

NEWBURGH, March 31, 1783.

The commanding officer on the lines will order one company to relieve the detachment from Hazen's Regiment at the Block House at Dobb's Ferry. The officer commanding the company posted at the Block House will take his orders from Lieutenant-colonel Smith.

Memorandum.—Some papers directed to Lieutenant-colonel and Major Barber, were lost on the road from Head-quarters towards Little Britain. Whoever may have found them will greatly oblige Major Barber to inclose them to him at the Jersey Camp, as they can be of no use to any other person.*

HEAD-QUARTERS.

NEWBURGH, Tuesday, April 1, 1783.

The following principles being adopted in the settlement now commencing with the army, it is desired that they be attended to by the officers concerned, viz:

First.—The accounts to be made out regimentally and include every officer and soldier, except those mentioned in the third and fourth articles following, for the time he actually belonged to the regiment. The transfer of officers or soldiers from one regiment to another is to be noticed in the rolls, and the pay accordingly to cease in the one regiment and commence in the other.

Second.—Three regimental rolls to be made out, one to include the time from June 1st, 1778, to August 1st, 1780. one from August 1st, 1780, to January 1st, 1782, and the other for the year 1782, which are to be signed by the

* Lieutenant-colonel Francis Barber was killed by the falling of a tree, on the day of the celebration of the cessation of hostilities, April 19, 1783.—He was one of the most accomplished officers in the service. His remains were interred in the cemetery of Goodwill Church, Montgomery, and a monument erected there to his memory.

Paymaster and officer who commanded the regiment as far as it can be done.

Third.—The officers who have been prisoners to be settled with for the time they were prisoners individually and not in the regiments.

Fourth.—Regimental officers, while they acted in the Staff of the army, are also to be settled with individually on certificates from the heads of the departments in which they served.

Fifth.—The officers and men of the Commander-in-Chief's Guard to be settled with in their respective lines and regiments.

HEAD-QUARTERS.

NEWBURGH, Monday, April 14, 1783.

The levees are to commence to-morrow at the Public Building, and to be attended daily at 12 o'clock, on the principles pointed out in the Orders of the 5th July, 1781, and the 5th of September, 1782, in addition to which the Commander-in-Chief directs it to be signified to the army that it will be agreeable to him for all officers not on duty or particularly engaged, to attend as frequently as they can make it convenient.

AFTER ORDERS.

The regiments that have not turned and repaired their coats, are to draw lots for the scarlet cloth which arrived yesterday. Such corps as cannot now be supplied, must retain their old uniforms. Everything that can be done previous to the 1st of May, to make the troops appear respectable, ought to be attempted. An extra allowance of one ration per coat will be made for every regimental coat that has or shall be returned.

The Paymasters of regiments which have not begun to repair their coats with their former facings, and wish for a proportion of scarlet cloth will attend at the clothing store in Newburgh to-morrow, at 9 o'clock, A. M., that a distribution may take place immediately after the lots are drawn.

HEAD-QUARTERS,
NEWBURGH, April 15, 1783.

Jeremiah Allen, a drummer of the Eighth Massachusetts regiment, was tried by a General Court-martial for stealing a number of shirts and blankets out of the public store at Newburgh on the night of the 24th of March last, convicted and sentenced to receive one hundred lashes on his naked breech, to be inflicted at four different periods, twenty-five at each period: fifty in front of the Second, twenty-five in front of the First, and the remaining twenty-five in front of the Third Massachusetts Brigades.

The General approves the sentence, and directs it to be carried into execution.

HEAD-QUARTERS,
NEWBURGH, April 16, 1783.

In the absence of Major-general Gates, Major-general Heath will take the immediate command of the army in this cantonment.

Officers of each State Line and every other description of officers under the immediate orders of the Commander-in-Chief who are called upon to signify their acceptance or refusal of the commutation offered by Congress in the Act of the 23d of March, 1783, will make their election thereon, and report the same through the senior officer or head of the department on the 25th of April.

HEAD-QUARTERS,
NEWBURGH, April 17, 1783.

A Board of Officers, consisting of Brigadier-general Groaton, Colonels Stewart and Sproat, and Majors Fish* and Trescott, will assemble at the New Building on Saturday next, 10 o'clock A. M., to take into consideration

* Nicholas Fish was the father of Hon. Hamilton Fish, of New York. He was born in New York in 1758; was educated at the College of New Jersey; studied law under John Morin Scott and subsequently entered the Revolutionary army as his Aid. At the close of the war he was a Lieutenant-Colonel.

the claims of the candidates for the badge of merit, and will report thereon to the Commander as soon as possible. The papers at the orderly office and all other certificates and papers relative to these claims are to be put into the hands of Brigadier-general Greateon before Saturday.

The West Point packet-boat for the army is now established. She will leave West Point at 10 o'clock in the morning and Newburgh at 5 in the afternoon.

HEAD-QUARTERS,

NEWBURGH, April 18, 1783.

The Commander-in-Chief orders the cessation of hostilities, between the United States and the King of Great Britain, to be publicly proclaimed to-morrow at twelve at the New Building; and that the Proclamation, which will be communicated herewith, be read to-morrow evening at the head of every regiment and corps of the army; after which the Chaplains with the several brigades will render thanks to Almighty God for all His mercies, particularly for His overruling the wrath of man to His glory, and causing the rage of war to cease among the nations.

Although the Proclamation before alluded to extends only to the prohibition of hostilities, and not to the annunciation of a general peace, yet it must afford the most rational and sincere satisfaction to every benevolent mind, as it puts a period to a long and doubtful contest, stops the effusion of human blood, and opens the prospect to a more splendid scene, and, like another Morning Star, promises the approach of a brighter day than has hitherto illuminated the Western Hemisphere. On such a happy day, which is the harbinger of peace, a day which completes the eighth year of the war, it would be ingratitude not to rejoice; it would be insensibility not to participate in the general festivity.

The Commander-in-Chief, far from endeavoring to stifle the feelings of joy in his own bosom, offers his most cordial congratulations on the occasion to all the officers of every denomination, to all the troops of the

United States in general, and in particular to those gallant and persevering men who had resolved to defend the rights of their invaded country so long as the war should continue. For these are the men who ought to be considered as the pride and boast of the American army, and who, crowned with well-earned laurels, may soon withdraw from the field of glory to the more tranquil walks of civilized life.

While the General recollects the almost infinite variety of scenes through which we have passed, with a mixture of pleasure, astonishment and gratitude; while he contemplates the prospect before us with rapture, he cannot help wishing that all the brave men (of whatever condition they may be, who have shared in the toils and dangers of effecting this glorious revolution, of rescuing millions from the hand of oppression, and of laying the foundation of a great empire, might be impressed with a proper idea of the dignified part they have been called to act (under the smiles of Providence) on the stage of human affairs. For, happy, thrice happy, shall they be pronounced hereafter, who have contributed anything, who have performed the meanest office, in erecting this stupendous *fabric of freedom and empire* on the broad basis of independency; who have assisted in protecting the rights of human nature, and establishing an asylum for the poor and oppressed of all nations and religions.

The glorious task for which we first flew to arms being thus accomplished; the liberties of our country being fully acknowledged and firmly secured by the smiles of Heaven on the purity of our cause, and the honest exertions of a feeble people determined to be free, against a powerful nation disposed to oppress them; and the character of those who have persevered through every extremity of hardship, suffering and danger, being immortalized by the illustrious appellation of the *Patriot Army*, nothing now remains but for the actors of this mighty scene to preserve a perfect unvarying consistency of character through the very last act, to close the drama with applause, and to retire from the military theater with the same approbation of angels and men which has

crowned all their former virtuous actions. For this purpose no disorder or licentiousness must be tolerated. Every considerate and well-disposed soldier must remember it will be absolutely necessary to wait with patience until peace shall be declared, or Congress shall be enabled to take proper measures for the security of the public stores. As soon as these arrangements shall be made, the General is confident there will be no delay in discharging, with every mark of distinction and honor, all the men enlisted for the war, who will then have faithfully performed their engagements with the public. The General has already interested himself in their behalf, and he thinks he need not repeat the assurance of his disposition to be useful to them on the present and every other proper occasion. In the meantime he is determined that no military neglects or excesses shall go unpunished while he retains the command of the army.

The Adjutant-general will have such working-parties detailed to assist in making the preparation for a general rejoicing as the Chief-engineer, with the army, shall call for; and the Quartermaster-general will also furnish such materials as he may want. The Quartermaster-general will, without delay, procure such a number of discharges to be printed as will be sufficient for all the men enlisted for the war; he will please apply to Head-quarters for the form.

An extra ration of liquor to be issued to every man tomorrow, to drink perpetual peace, independence and happiness to the United States of America.

HEAD-QUARTERS,

NEWBURGH, April 19, 1783.

To erect a frame for an illumination, the several corps in this cantonment are to square and deliver at the New Building, on Monday next, the following pieces of timber, viz:

	Pieces	Ft. long	In. sq
Maryland Detachment.....	2	30	7
Jersey Regiment.....	5	30	7
Jersey Battalion.....	2	30	7

	Pieces	Ft. long	In. sq.
First York Regiment.....	2	30	7
Second York Regiment.....	3	30	7
Hampshire Regiment.....	8	18	7
Hampshire Battalion.....	3	18	7
First Massachusetts Regiment.....	9	18	7
4th " " 	8	18	7
7th " " 	4	19	7
2d " " 	4	18	7
5th " " 	8	19	7
8th " " 	8	8	7
3d " " 	16	8	7
	2	14	7
	3	12	7
	6	11	7

Each commanding officer of a brigade is requested to appoint an officer to assist Colonel Gouvion in making preparations for the illumination. Colonel Gouvion* will meet the officers so appointed at 12 o'clock to-morrow at the New Building.

HEAD-QUARTERS,
NEWBURGH, April 27, 1783.

The Board appointed to take into consideration the claims of the candidates for the badge of merit, report, that Sergeant Churchill, of the Second Regiment of Light Dragoons, and Sergeant Brown, of the late Fifth Connecticut Regiment, are, in their opinion, severally entitled to the badge of merit, and do therefore recommend them to his Excellency, the Commander-in-Chief, as suitable characters for that honorary distinction.

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to order the before-named Sergeant Elijah Churchill, of the Second Regiment of Light Dragoons, and Sergeant Brown, of the late Fifth Connecticut Regiment, to be each of them

* Jean Baptiste Gouvion; born in France; came with Lafayette; appointed Major of Engineers July 8, 1777; Brevet Colonel Nov. 16, 1781; returned to France; died 1790.

invested with the badge of merit. They will call at Head-quarters on the third of May, when the necessary certificates and badges will be ready for them.

HEAD-QUARTERS,
NEWBURGH, Tuesday, May 1, 1783.

The Honorable the Congress have been pleased to pass the following resolves:

"BY THE UNITED STATES IN CONGRESS ASSEMBLED:

April 23, 1783.

"RESOLVED, That in the opinion of Congress the time of the men engaged to serve during the war does not expire until the ratification of the definitive treaty of peace.

"That such of the non-commissioned officers and private soldiers of the above description as continue in service to that period shall be allowed their firearms and accoutrements as an extra reward for their long and faithful services."

MAJOR-GENERAL HEATH'S ORDERS.

May 3, 1783.

The field and commissioned officers of the Massachusetts Line are desired to meet at the new Public Building, on Monday next, at 10 o'clock A. M., to elect one of their number to meet the general officers and such delegates as may be chosen by the other lines, on Tuesday next, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the above-mentioned place, for the purpose of considering the expediency of the officers of the army forming themselves into a military society. The eldest officer of the line present will please to preside and report.

[NOTE.—This was the first step toward forming "The Society of the Cincinnati," which exists and perpetuates to-day, through the descendants of its members, the patriotism of its original founders.]

HEAD-QUARTERS,
NEWBURGH, May 21, 1783.

The contractors and sutlers of the army are not to sell any rum or other spiritous liquors to the troops unless the person applying therefor produce a written permis-

sion specifying the quantity and signed by a commissioned officer.

The General thinks it necessary to caution the soldiers against the foolish practice which he is informed has prevailed in some instances, of disposing of their notes and securities of pay at a very great discount, when it is evident the speculators in those securities must hereafter obtain the full amount of their nominal value. He also wishes that any instances which shall be discovered of fraud or unfairness in the dealings of sutlers or traders might be reported in writing to the orderly office, in order that measures should be taken to remedy all abuses of that kind.

HEAD-QUARTERS.

NEWBURGH, June 2, 1783.

The Honorable the Congress have been pleased to pass the following resolve:

"BY THE UNITED STATES IN CONGRESS ASSEMBLED:

"On motion,

"RESOLVED, That the Commander-in-Chief be instructed to grant furloughs to the non-commissioned officers and soldiers in the service of the United States enlisted to serve during the war, who shall be discharged as soon as the definitive treaty of peace is concluded, together with a proportional number of commissioned officers of the different grades, and that the Secretary of War and Commander-in-Chief take the proper measures for conducting those troops to their respective homes, in such a manner as may be most convenient to themselves, and the States through which they may pass, and that the men thus furloughed be allowed to take their arms with them."

In consequence of the preceding resolution, colonels and commanders of corps will immediately make return of the number of men who will be entitled to furloughs, to the commanding officers of the several State Lines, who will make report thereof to Head-quarters. At the same time returns are to be made of the non-commissioned officers and privates who will not be included in the above description. These returns must be made to comport with the muster rolls, with which they will be compared at the Inspection office.

A sufficient number of officers of the several grades to command the troops who will remain in the field must continue with them. They are requested to make this a matter of agreement among themselves; the commanding officers of Lines will superintend and endeavor to accommodate the business to the satisfaction of all concerned.

The Paymasters of regiments, and such other officers in each as may be appointed to act as regimental agents for the occasion, will also remain with the army to aid in the settlement of accounts. The Paymaster and agent having attended the completion of the business, will distribute the result of the settlement agreeably to the instructions they may receive from the officers of the corps. The Quartermaster-general will have a sufficient number of printed furloughs provided as soon as they may be.

The Commander-in-Chief wishes to give every facility in his power toward carrying the proposed measures into effect with as great convenience and satisfaction to the troops as possible; for this purpose the contractors are directed to lay up adequate supplies of provision at the several posts and places on the route where it will be necessary.

Generals and commanding officers of Lines will be pleased to make the interior arrangements for marching the troops of their respective States to their homes; they will receive further instructions on the subject.

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to grant a full and free pardon to all non-commissioned officers and privates now in confinement, and they are to be liberated accordingly.

[NOTE.—This resolution was in accordance with the earnest recommendation of Washington in his letter to the President of Congress on the 18th of April. It was a judicious method of disbanding the army gradually, without entirely losing the hold of the Congress upon the soldiers before the definitive treaty of peace should be ratified by both Governments. As that was done not long afterwards, these furloughs amounted to absolute and final discharges.]

HEAD-QUARTERS.

NEWBURGH, June 5, 1783.

The Paymasters or agents of regiments, as soon as they have finished the accounts of their own corps, are requested to attach themselves to the Paymaster-general, if they can make it convenient, and to assist in completing the general settlement as soon as possible. The Commander-in-Chief repeats his wish that the greatest dispatch may be used in effecting this business.

The Surgeons of the different corps who are furloughed, before they march, will return their medicine-chests and what instruments they have belonging to the United States, into the apothecary's store at New Windsor. All non-commissioned officers and soldiers who have money due to them for services in the Quartermaster-general's department will lodge the certificates thereon in the hands of their Paymasters, who will settle for the same. The Paymasters are requested to receive them.

HEAD-QUARTERS.

NEWBURGH, June 6, 1783.

The commanding officers of State Lines will be pleased to see that all detachments of men going on furlough in consequence of the orders of the 2d instant are properly officered; it will then be at the option of the remainder (except those who may be attached to the corps of three years men) to remain with the army or not, as may be most convenient. All non-commissioned officers and privates enlisted for the war, who may not wish to avail themselves of the furloughs directed to be granted by the resolution of Congress of the 25th of May, will report themselves to the commanding officers of their corps by 12 o'clock to-morrow, that an equal number of men engaged for three years may have the indulgence in their room.

The men enlisted for the war who remain with the army under this Order are to continue to do the duty of soldiers until the ratification of the definitive treaty of peace.

One sub, three sergeants, three corporals, two drums, and fifes, and thirty privates, to relieve the Commander-in-Chief's Guard,* and to parade at the New Building tomorrow morning at 12 o'clock. They will be taken from the three years men in the Massachusetts Line, in the following proportions :

	Sub.	Sergt.	Corp.	Dr.	Fi.	Priv.
First Brigade.....	1	1	1	1	1	10
Second Brigade.....		1	1	1		10
Third Brigade.....		1	1		1	10

HEAD-QUARTERS.

NEWBURGH, Tuesday, June 8, 1783.

Sergeant Bissell, of the Second Connecticut Regiment, having performed some important services within the immediate knowledge of the Commander-in-Chief, in which the fidelity, perseverance and good sense of the said Sergeant Bissell were conspicuously manifested, it is therefore ordered that he be honored with the badge of merit. He will call at Head-quarters on Tuesday next for the insignia and certificate to which he is hereby entitled. A Board of officers will assemble at the Public Building on Tuesday next, at 10 o'clock A. M., to decide upon such pretensions to the badge of merit as shall be exhibited to them.

Major-general Knox and Brigadier-general Putnam,** with the Director of Military Hospitals, and chief Physician to the army, will constitute a Board, on Tuesday next, at West Point, for a particular inspection of invalids, to inquire into the circumstances of every individual with respect to the time and season of his transference, the cause and degree of the inability under which he now labors.

* The Commander-in-Chief's Guard, having been composed of men who had been selected from the several regiments, were entitled to furlough with their original commands. The organization as it had previously existed probably ceased at this time.

** Rufus Putnam, born at Sutton, Mass., April 9, 1738; appointed a Colonel of Engineers Aug. 11, 1776; transferred to command Fifth Mass. Regiment Dec. 8, 1776; Brigadier-general Jan. 8, 1783; resigned Feb. 15, 1783; died in Massachusetts, 1784.

The Board will be pleased to report the state of facts, with their opinions thereon, that each may be considered as his case shall be thought deserving.

HEAD-QUARTERS,
NEWBURGH, June 9, 1783.

In consequence of the orders of yesterday, the Board whereof Brigadier-general Greateon* is President, will assemble at the New Building to-morrow at 10 o'clock, to decide on the claims of the candidates for the badges of merit.

HEAD-QUARTERS,
NEWBURGH, June 10, 1783.

To-morrow morning a vessel will be ready at Newburgh, to take on board the baggage of the officers of the Massachusetts Line who live eastward of the county of Worcester. They are desired to send returns of their names, rank, and quantities of baggage to the Quarter-master-general at six o'clock this evening.

HEAD-QUARTERS,
NEWBURGH, June 11, 1783.

The levees will be discontinued after this day, and the Orders will be received and issued in the same manner as was formerly practiced.

As soon as the men engaged for the war shall be furloughed, and the troops that remain properly formed into regiments and corps, Major-general Heath will be pleased to report a statement of the formation of the troops in the cantonment, in which will be comprehended the name and relative rank of the officers regimentally digested. Major-general Knox will please do the same with respect to the troops under his command.

* John Greateon, born at Roxbury, Mass., 1741; appointed Colonel 1775; Brigadier-general January, 1783; died in Massachusetts 1784.

HEAD-QUARTERS,
NEWBURGH, June 14, 1783.

Such officers as are not attached to any particular corps, who may choose to remain in camp in consequence of the order of the 6th instant, will be pleased to report their names, rank, and the regiment to which they lately belonged, to the Adjutant-general by the 17th instant. The arrangement of the different corps being fixed, all officers not comprehended therein whose baggage remains to be transported, are to report their names, rank, quantities of baggage, and the States, counties and towns to which they are destined, to the Quartermaster-general by to-morrow evening.

HEAD-QUARTERS,
NEWBURGH, June 15, 1783.

As soon as the furloughing of the officers and men who retire from the field in consequence of the resolution of Congress published in the orders of the 2d inst., is completed, and the incorporation of those who continue in service has taken place (in order to prevent irregularity and confusion) the furloughed officers, non-commissioned officers and soldiers are to be discontinued on the returns and muster rolls by which they were last mustered.

Regimental returns are to be made to the orderly office as soon as the incorporation has taken place.

HEAD-QUARTERS,
NEWBURGH, June 20, 1783.

The troops of this cantonment will march on Monday morning, 5 o'clock, by the left. The senior Brigadier on the Massachusetts Line will conduct the column over Butter Hill to West Point. The baggage with a proper escort to go by water. Application for the means of conveyance must previously be made to the Quartermaster-general. These corps, with the troops at West Point, will compose the garrisons of that post and its dependencies. Major-general Knox will be pleased to expedite in

the best manner he is able the building of an arsenal and magazines, agreeably to the instructions he hath received from the Secretary of War.

As soon as the troops are collected at West Point, an accurate inspection is to take place, in consequence of which all non-commissioned officers and privates who are incapable of service, except in the corps of invalids, are to be discharged, and the names of all the men whose time of service will expire within a month are also to be reported to Head-quarters. The Light Infantry of the Massachusetts Brigades, the Light Company of the Connecticut Regiment, and one company of the New Hampshire Battalion will form a corps, to be posted in the county of Westchester until further orders, and will be commanded by Lieutenant-colonel Hull* and Major Sumner. This corps will march on the 22d instant to relieve the detachment of the late Eighth Massachusetts Regiment, now at Mile Square. The commanding officer will receive the instructions already given to the officer commanding in that district for the government of his conduct.

[NOTE.—General Knox was left in command of the remnant of the Continental Army after the disbandment of the "men for the war" by furloughs. He relieved General Heath on the 20th of August, 1783, and led the troops when they entered the city of New York on the 25th of November, after the British troops evacuated that city. General Knox remained in command of the garrison at West Point until January, 1785.]

HEAD-QUARTERS,
NEWBURGH, June 21, 1783.

When the army marches from this cantonment, a detachment is to remain to do the ordinary duties at Newburgh, etc. They will be relieved every nine days for this duty. The four Hampshire companies will commence to-morrow.

* William Hull, born in Connecticut; Captain in Third Conn. Regiment; Lieut.-colonel 1779; Brigadier-general, surrendered Detroit August, 1812; died in Massachusetts Nov. 29, 1825.

HEAD-QUARTERS,

NEWBURGH, Sunday, June 22d, 1783.

When the troops move off the ground, a Surgeon or Mate will remain with the sick of each regiment for a day or two, until the huts can be made ready to receive them. A sufficient number of Orderly men to take care of the sick must also remain with them.

[NOTE.—On the 18th of July, Washington proceeded up the Hudson to Albany, where he was joined by Governor Clinton and a small party, for the purpose of visiting the scene of Burgoyne's surrender, Lake George, the Mohawk Valley and other points of interest. After a journey of seven hundred and fifty miles, which was performed in nineteen days, he returned to Newburgh arriving on the afternoon of the 5th of August. Instructions were there found awaiting him from Congress and requesting his attendance on that body at Princeton, N. J.]

HEAD-QUARTERS,

NEWBURGH, August 17, 1783.

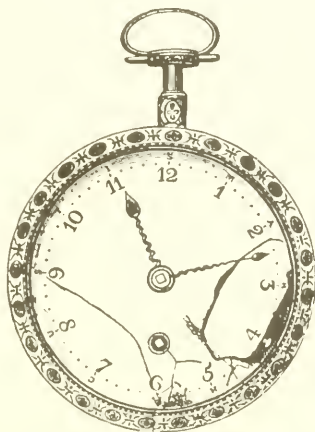
The Commander-in-Chief, having been requested by Congress to give his attendance at Princeton, proposes to set out for that place to-morrow; but he expects to have the pleasure of seeing the army again before he retires to private life. During his absence Major-general Knox will retain command of the troops, and all reports are to be made to him accordingly.

[NOTE.—The foregoing is the last Order issued by Washington at Newburgh. He left Newburgh on the 18th, stopping at West Point,* and from thence resum-

* OFFICERS OF THE REVOLUTION WEIGHED AT WEST POINT, AUGUST 19th, 1783.—The following memorandum was found in the pocket-book of an officer of the Massachusetts line:

General Washington,	209 lbs.	Col. Michael Jackson,	252 lbs.
" Lincoln,	224 "	" Henry Jackson,	238 "
" Knox,	280 "	Lt. Col. Huntington,	232 "
" Huntington,	132 "	" Cobb,	186 "
" Greaton,	166 "	" Humphreys,	221 "
Colonel Swift,	219 "		

ed his journey; his temporary head-quarters being ultimately established at Rocky Hill, where he issued his Farewell Orders, and where he remained until November, when he returned to West Point. In October, after the treaty of peace had been ratified, Congress, by proclamation, discharged all the soldiers who had been "enlisted for the war." The furloughed troops who had gone home in June were thus disbanded. The remaining men, consisting of a small number who had been enlisted for short periods, continued under Washington as the nominal commander until November 3d, when they were formally disbanded. A small force of re-enlisted men were retained at West Point for garrison duty, and these with such disbanded men and militia as could be brought together, marched to New York to take possession of that city on its evacuation by the British (Nov. 25), at which event Washington was present. In December, Washington surrendered his commission to Congress, and thus terminated his career in the Continental Army.]



THE MARTHA WASHINGTON WATCH.

PRESERVED IN WASHINGTON'S HEAD-QUARTERS AT
NEWBURGH, N. Y.

APPENDIX.

DISBANDMENT OF THE ARMY.

General Heath, in his "Memoirs," gives the following circumstantial account of the practical disbandment of the army of the Revolution under Washington's Order of June 2d (see page 83) :

JUNE 2D.—The General Orders of the day announced that the men engaged for the war should be immediately furloughed, with a proportion of the officers. They were to be discharged as soon as the definitive treaty arrived; they were to be marched home in divisions.—Those men that remained engaged for other periods, were to be formed into complete corps. The officers to agree who should stay, and in cases where they could not agree, seniority was to decide.

JUNE 3D.—The Maryland battalion was put under orders to the southward.

JUNE 5TH.—The Maryland battalion marched from the cantonment.

JUNE 6TH.—In the forenoon, the Jersey line marched from the cantonment to their own State, where they were to be disbanded. The same day, the First New York regiment made a present of their standards and band to Governor Clinton; they were escorted to Poughkeepsie by the light infantry company of the regiment.

JUNE 8TH.—The men for the war, belonging to the Maryland, New York, and New Hampshire lines, having marched from the cantonment, a division of the Massachusetts regiment marched on this day.

JUNE 9TH.—A division of the Suffolk and Worcester (Mass.) furloughed men marched for their own State, and so on, a division each day, until the whole had marched.

JUNE 10TH.—Our General (Heath) was General of the Day. In the After Orders of the Commander-in-Chief on this day, it was expressed—"The strength of the

army in this cantonment being considerably diminished by the number of men lately furloughed, the Order of the 16th of April, directing a General, Field officers and Quarter-master to be of the Day, and also a regiment to parade every day for duty, is dispensed with. For the present, there will be one Field-officer, and an Adjutant of the Day; and the guards only will form on the grand parade at 9 o'clock in the morning." It is here a little remarkable, that our General, by whose orders and under whose direction the first guard in the American war mounted at the foot of Prospect Hill, on the evening of the 19th day of April, 1775, after the battle of that day, should happen in the course of service, to be last General of the Day in the American army, on the 10th of June, 1783, to inspect, turn off, and visit the guards. At the first period, the roads were full of *militia* pressing toward Boston, to commence and prosecute a dubious war; they were now filled with *veteran soldiers*, covered with laurels, returning from the field to their peaceful abodes.

JUNE 11TH.—About 2 o'clock, p. m., the wind freshened from the west; there were several thunder showers, with large hailstones, some of which were supposed to be two inches long. The lightning struck the flag-staff of the New Building, entered the house and ran down the south side of it, doing some damage and stunning several soldiers near the door. In the General Orders of this day, it was announced that the *levees* were to be discontinued.

JUNE 13TH.—The men who had enlisted for three years and for shorter periods not expired, were formed—those belonging to Massachusetts into four regiments.

JUNE 19TH.—A number of officers of the army, viz: Several general officers, and officers commanding regiments and corps, met at the New Building, and elected his Excellency Genl. Washington, President-General; Genl. McDougall, Treasurer; and Genl. Knox, Secretary, *pro tempore*, to The Society of the Cincinnati.

JUNE 23D.—The Massachusetts regiments marched to West Point.

—See Washington's Orders, June 22d, 23d.

A CENTENNIAL SAMPSON.

The enlistment of women as soldiers disguised as men, is not an unfrequent occurrence, as the records of the Rebellion and preceding wars furnish abundant proof; but the career of the subject of the present sketch was so different from those usually described as to merit a special mention in the *American Historical Record*, from which the following facts are drawn:

Deborah Sampson, the daughter of Jonathan and Deborah (Bradford) Sampson, was born at Plymouth, Mass., Dec. 17, 1760. The death of her father when she was quite young left her surrounded by kind friends, and nothing eventful occurred until she attained the age of twenty years.

In April, 1781, she left home in the night in male apparel, and at Bellingham, Mass., she enlisted as a Continental soldier under the name of Robert Shurtliffe.—She was mustered into service at Worcester, and at the end of the month, sent with other recruits to join the army at West Point, where she was assigned to Captain Webb's company, Colonel Shepard's regiment and General Patterson's brigade. Her height as recorded was five feet seven and a half inches; hazel eyes inclining to blue. Her equipments were a blue coat, white facing, white vest, stockings and breeches strapped at the knee, half boots, cockade on cap, plume (white tipped with red). She carried a musket, bayonet, knapsack, cartridge-box and thirty cartridges.

After participating in several engagements she was severely wounded in a skirmish with Tories in Westchester county, receiving two wounds, one in the temple and the other, a pistol ball in the groin. She was taken to the hospital, but concealed the second wound and extracted the ball herself. In Philadelphia, before the disbanding of the army in 1783, she was seized with a fever, and while in the hospital in a supposed dying con-

dition, the surgeon, in examining for action of the heart, discovered her sex. As Robert Shurtliffe she was honorably discharged from the army by General Knox, and received testimonials from Colonels Shepard, Jackson, and General Patterson. She had served a full term of three years, and her discharge bore testimony for faithful and soldierlike performance of every duty. She returned to her home and resumed her apparel and usual employment. In the following year (1784) she married a young farmer of Sharon, Mass., named Benjamin Gannett, by whom she had two daughters and one son. The son, Captain Earl B. Gannett, died in June, 1845, aged fifty-nine years. She obtained a pension for life for her services during the Revolution.

Under a resolution of the Legislature of Massachusetts, dated January 20, 1792, after reciting her services, and declaring that "the said Deborah exhibited an extraordinary instance of female heroism by discharging the duties of a faithful, gallant soldier, and at the same time preserved the virtue and chastity of her sex unsuspected and unblemished, and was discharged with a fair and honorable character," the Treasurer of the Commonwealth was directed to pay the said Deborah the sum of thirty-four pounds, with interest from October 23, 1783.

Deborah Gannett died at her home in Sharon, April 27, 1827, in her sixty-seventh year, sustaining to the end the character of a faithful and exemplary wife and mother, a kind neighbor and friend. Under the Act of Congress granting pensions to the widows of Revolutionary soldiers, John Quincy Adams brought the extraordinary services of Deborah Gannett before Congress, and her husband was enrolled on the pension list. Thus the widower, Benjamin Gannett, drew his deceased wife's pension until his death on January 9, 1837.

A CENTENNIAL MOLLY.

The exploits of Deborah Sampson, the soldier woman, recorded under the title of a "Centennial Sampson," seems to have awakened a flood of memories in relation to like heroines. While the interest exists which the subject has aroused, the case of Captain Molly, who exhibited a rare instance of affection and courage, should not be overlooked.

Molly's maiden name at the time of her marriage was Mary Ludwig. She was employed in the family of Brigadier-general Irvine, then residing near Carlisle, Pa. Her husband having enlisted as a soldier, and entered into active service, she was left behind with ready assurances from her friends that she would never see him again; but not long afterward she went to the front and joined her husband. According to her own story, "she had washed and hung out her Monday washing, and gone into a field near home to pick blackberries, when a man rode rapidly up to General Irvine's house and said she must go to her husband at once. Without a word, she picked her wet clothes from the line, rolled them into a bundle, jumped on the horse behind the man, and rode away."

Molly first appeared in history at the capture of Forts Montgomery and Clinton, in October, 1777.

When the assailing column poured over the parapet of Fort Clinton, Molly's husband, who was an artilleryman, dropped his port-fire and retreated in confusion, but Molly caught up the burning implement and discharged the last gun fired by the ill-fated garrison.

Nine months after, amid the suffocating heat of the memorable July battle at Monmouth, N. J., being then only twenty-two years old, Molly remained beside the gun her husband was serving, and signalized her devotion to him by bringing him water from a spring near by. A shot from the enemy killed him at his post. Molly

saw her husband fall as she came from the spring. She dropped the pitcher and seized the rammer, took his place at the gun, and vowed she would avenge his death. She performed the duty with a skill and courage that attracted the admiration of all who saw her.

Molly remained with the army, and soon afterward General Greene presented her to Washington, who, in admiration of her brave conduct, caused her to be appointed a Sergeant. Later in her life, she received the distinction of Captain by brevet, and, on the recommendation of Washington, her name was placed on the half-pay list for life. Notwithstanding this allowance, her last days were passed in poverty near West Point, from which post she continued to draw rations until her death.

It is said the name of Molly Pitcher, by which she has sometimes been called, arose from her carrying water to the soldiers in that kind of vessel; but Captain Molly is the only name bestowed on her in the records of the War Department. The following extracts are taken from the "History of West Point." The letters are addressed to Major-general Henry Knox, Secretary of War, and written by Major George Fleming, the Commander at West Point.

WEST POINT, 7th of October, 1786.

SIR: I have sent another account of Mrs. Swims for taking care of Captain Molly up to the 27th of September, and have removed her to another place, as I thought she was not as well treated as she ought to be.

WEST POINT, April 21st, 1787.

SIR: I am informed by the woman that takes care of Captain Molly, that she is much in want of shifts. If you think proper to order three or four, I should be very glad.

WEST POINT, June 12th, 1787.

SIR: If the shifts which you informed me should be made for Captain Molley are done, I should be glad to have them sent, as she complains much for the want of them.

Captain Isaac Faurot, recently deceased at an age past ninety years, and a life-resident of Highland Falls, Orange County, informed the writer that Captain Molly died near that village in 1787, and was buried on the lands recently owned by Alfred Pell, the grave being visible from the road for a long time.

Molly is described as usually appearing with an artillery-man's coat over her skirts. She was brusque, coarse, red-haired, wholly wanting in feminine charms, and one of her biographers has recorded that she made use of—swear words.

CENTENNIAL PROFANITY.

Patriotism and profanity are not necessarily related to each other, but the latter is not unfrequently employed to serve as an incentive to valorous exertions, or as a vehicle for the outward expression of a form of wickedness and vulgarity which certain operations of the mind inspire.

The history of the race, both sacred and secular, furnishes abundant proof of the early existence of soldiers and swearers, descending down to and including the noble army of patriot fathers who periled and pledged their lives and their fortunes to secure the manifold blessings which fifty million of freemen now enjoy.—Among the many efforts to check this wide-spread evil practice, during the period of the Revolution, the following extracts are presented from a near standpoint:

By the Commander of Colonel Sherburne's Rhode Island Regiment.

FORT ARNOLD,

WEST POINT, May 11, 1778.

REGIMENTAL ORDER.

I. * * *

II. WHEREAS, Profane swearing is prevalent in the regiment, which is in every sense dishonorable and disagreeable, I therefore desire every officer, both commis-

sioned and non-commissioned, to be vigilant in forbidding and reprimanding all those that they hear swearing. All those who will not refrain from this scandalous practice when repeatedly requested and forbidden, may depend on having the severity of the martial law that is pointed against profane swearers, executed on them for that daring and vile practice.

The above order will be read to the men at roll call twice, that they may understand it and make no plea of ignorance of orders.

ABIJAH SAVAGE,

Captain Commanding Regiment.

By Brigadier-general Samuel H. Parsons.

HEAD-QUARTERS,

FORT ARNOLD, WEST POINT, June 16, 1777.

BRIGADE ORDERS.

I. * * *

II. Decency and good breeding, as well as morality and religion, dictate that profane swearing ought to be discouraged and rendered disreputable. The General flatters himself a single hint will be sufficient on this subject to the troops whose distinguishing characteristic has ever been the most prompt and cheerful obedience not only to the orders but to the recommendations of the General commanding.

By the Commander-in-Chief, Genl. George Washington.

HEAD-QUARTERS,

MOORE'S HOUSE, WEST POINT, July 29, 1779.

GENERAL ORDERS.

* * * Many and pointed orders have been issued against the unmeaning and abominable custom of swearing; notwithstanding which, with much regret, the General observes that it prevails, *if possible*, more than ever. His feelings are continually wounded by the oaths and imprecations of the soldiers whenever he is in hearing of them. The name of that being from whose bountiful goodness we are permitted to exist and enjoy the comforts of life, is incessantly imprecated and profaned in a manner as wanton as it is shocking. For the sake, therefore, of religion, decency and order, the Gen-

eral hopes and trusts that officers of every rank will use their influence and authority to check a vice which is as unprofitable as it is wicked and shameful. If officers would make it an invariable rule to reprimand, and if that does not do, punish soldiers for offenses of this kind, it could not fail of having the desired effect.

[The elegant phraseology in which the last named order is couched, and the depth of feeling expressed by a few words in a small space, have rendered the order a model during the century which has elapsed since it was penned]

A CENTENNIAL BULLET.

The capture of Forts Montgomery and Clinton, opposite Anthony's Nose, in the early part of October, 1777, by a British land and naval expedition, under the command of Major-general Sir Henry Clinton, was a part of the British scheme to ascend the Hudson River and proceed to the relief of General Burgoyne, who was then struggling against the American army under the command of Major-general Gates, in the endeavor to open a line of communication between Canada and New York by way of Lake Champlain and the Hudson, and thus sever the Eastern from the Middle States.

The successful assault and destruction of the two forts having been accomplished, the elated British commander, on the day following the capture, determined to communicate with Burgoyne, then supposed to be approaching Albany from the Canadas with his entire force. For this purpose General Sir Henry Clinton selected a confidential messenger named Daniel Taylor, and to him he entrusted the following dispatch:

FORT MONTGOMERY, Oct. 8, 1777.

"*Nous y voici*" [here we are] and nothing between us but Gates. I sincerely hope this little success of ours may facilitate your operations. In answer to your letter of the 28th of September by C. C., I shall only say I

cannot presume to order, or even to advise, for reasons obvious. I heartily wish you success.

Faithfully yours,

H. CLINTON.

Gen. Burgoyne.

This message was written on a piece of tissue paper about three inches square, and enclosed in a hollow case of silver about the size of an ordinary cranberry, made so neatly as to be separated in the middle by one-half slipping over a shoulder on the other half, like a common wooden pill-box. This "bullet," as the case has been called, was then entrusted to Daniel Taylor, with instructions to carry it to General Burgoyne, and further directed, in case he was captured by the Americans, to swallow it, and thus conceal the evidence of his mission and of his employment as a spy.

When Forts Montgomery and Clinton were carried by assault on the 7th of October, the American garrisons under the command of Governor George Clinton were dispersed through the mountains, and reaching a point about four miles west of the village of New Windsor, since known as Washington Square, Governor Clinton halted and established his head-quarters at the house of Mrs. Falls, and sought to collect his dispersed troops preparatory to proceeding to the defence of Kingston, toward which the victorious British were hastening. About noon on the 10th of October a man riding rapidly approached Governor Clinton's disordered camp. It is alleged that he first encountered a party of Americans clad in red coats which had been captured, and that in answer to his inquiries the party said they belonged to Clinton's command. However that may be, Daniel Taylor, the horseman, was deceived, and as he approached the camp he replied to the challenge of the sentry, "I am a friend and wish to see General Clinton." He was conducted into the presence of Governor Clinton, where he discovered with amazement his fatal mistake. It has been said he thought he had fallen on a British camp, and was about to face his employer, General Sir Henry Clinton. But as a "trusty messenger," understanding his business, he could not have expected to see the Gen-

eral from whom he had parted only a few hours before. In the confusion which prevailed he was observed to put something in his mouth and swallow it. Suspicion was aroused, and Dr. Moses Higby, of Little Britain, was summoned. He administered a powerful dose of tartar emetic, which brought forth the "silver bullet." "Out of his own mouth" the spy Daniel Taylor was condemned. Hurrying on the march toward Kingston, Governor Clinton took the spy along with him to Hurley, where he was tried, convicted, and sentenced to death. While Kingston was blazing from the destroying application of British torches, Daniel Taylor, the trusty messenger of Major-general Sir Henry Clinton, Baronet, was hanged upon an apple tree near the old church, almost in sight of the burning town. The American Historical Record states that the "bullet" and its tissue paper messenger were preserved by James Tallmadge, who was one of the executors of Governor George Clinton, from whom it passed into the family of De Witt Clinton. In 1858 the bullet and its contents were in the possession of Charles A. Clinton, a son of De Witt Clinton. Doubtless it is still preserved in the family, but a place should be found for it beside the Andre papers at Albany, or more properly in the collection of the New York Historical Society.



THE FALLS HOUSE, LITTLE BRITAIN.

(GOV. CLINTON'S HEAD-QUARTERS.)

From Lossing's *Field-Book of the Revolution*.

[illegible]

THE HISTORY OF THE



WASHINGTON AND WALNUTS.

The prices of provisions during the Revolution, as in war everywhere, rose to extortionate limits. To meet the evil a General Order from the camp at New Windsor, dated June 30, 1778, called on all the field officers, regimental commanders, principals of departments, and gentlemen of the army, to assemble and regulate the price of the different commodities, and also bind themselves to pay no more than regulation price. The prices being thus fixed, "any officer or other gentleman of the army trespassing against these regulations shall be considered unworthy of confidence or respect." The regulated list included everything, except beef and fish, which is usually consumed for food. Turkeys, \$3; geese, \$2; chickens, 50 cents each; potatoes, \$1.37 per bushel; butter, \$1.37; brown sugar, \$2; lump sugar, \$3; loaf sugar, \$5 per pound, are specimen prices established at that time, although somewhat swollen by the depreciation in the currency on which they were based. In exchange for gold and silver or salt the prices were much modified. Indeed salt was sometimes of greater value than specie with the country people; and to obtain it they at one time even forced Mrs. Hamilton, Washington's house-keeper, to pay in salt for supplies for the General's table. The transaction was duly entered by Washington in his account with the government, and can be referred to by the curious.

Notwithstanding the difficulties by which he was surrounded, however, the Commander-in-Chief, (through the efforts of Captain Gibbs of the life-guard, who was charged with that duty,) from the accounts furnished by the French officers in their published narratives, seems to have maintained his military household with all the dignity which characterized this most illustrious citizen and soldier. Major-general the Marquis de Chastellux, one of Rochambeau's officers, describing his visit at Head-quarters, Preakness, N. J., on the 24th of October, 1780, states:

"On our return we found a good dinner ready and about twenty guests sat down, among whom were Generals Howe and St. Clair. The repast consisted of eight or ten dishes of meat and poultry, with vegetables of many sorts, followed by pastry, pies and puddings.

"After this the cloth was removed and apples and a great quantity of nuts were served, which Genl. Washington usually continues eating for two hours, offering toasts and conversing all the time. These nuts are small and dry, and have so hard a shell (hickory nuts) that they can only be broken by the hammer, and the company are never done picking and eating them.

"At half-past seven we rose from the table, but in one hour I was summoned to supper, against which I protested, but to no purpose. The supper consisted of three or four light dishes, and above all of a great abundance of walnuts, which were as well received in the evening as at dinner."

In the *Magazine of American History* the narrative of the Prince de Broglie, another of Rochambeau's officers, is given. Under date of September, 1782, writing from General Head-quarters in camp at Verplanck's Point, it is stated that every day General Washington "has about thirty persons to dinner. He gives good military fare, and is very civil towards all those admitted to his table. It is the moment of the day when he is most cheerful." And adds:

"At dessert he eats an enormous quantity of walnuts and when the conversation is entertaining he keeps eating through a couple of hours, from time to time giving sundry healths, according to custom. I toasted very often with the General, and one occasion I proposed the health of the Marquis de Lafayette, whom he regards as his own child. He accepted with a benevolent smile, and responded by proposing the health of my father and my wife.

"General Washington appeared to me to maintain a perfect demeanor towards the officers of his army. He treats them with great politeness, but they are far from attempting any familiarity with him. All of them, on the contrary, exhibit towards their General an air of respect, of confidence and of admiration."

THE WEST POINT CHAIN.

Peter Townsend's Letter on the Iron Chain made during the War of the Revolution for the Defence of the Hudson at West Point.

NEW YORK, March 10, 1845.

Early in the autumn of 1777, October 6th, Fort Montgomery, about five miles below West Point, was taken by the British. At this point a chain had been thrown across the river by the Americans to obstruct the passage of the Enemies vessels. It had been made at the Ringwood Furnace, New Jersey, was of small diameter, and composed of cold short iron of an inferior quality; and upon the surrender of the Fort, fell into the hands of the British.

In the first part of the Winter of 1778 it was resolved in Council that West Point was the only site on the Hudson River which was capable of being so fortified as to prevent the passage of the enemies fleet, and measures were forthwith adopted to put the Point in such state.

To effect this object it was determined, among other things, that a chain should be thrown across the River, the links of which were to be double the diameter of those in the chain used at Fort Montgomery, and that it should be constructed of the very best iron the country afforded, and be capable of resisting any force that might be brought against it.

The Honorable Timothy Pickering, one of the most efficient and persevering men of the Revolution, was charged with the duty of procuring the chain in question.

My father, Mr. Peter Townsend, of Chester, Orange County, was at this time the owner of the Stirling Iron Works, situate at Stirling, in said county, in the mountains at the distance of some 25 miles back from West Point. These Works had been in extensive operation

for at least thirty years before the Revolution. The iron made there had already acquired a deserved celebrity, both in this country and in England, which it has retained to the present day, the Works being still carried on by some of Mr. Townsend's lineal descendants.

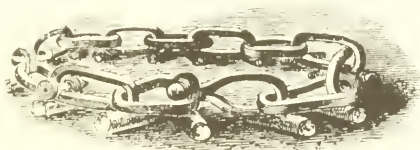
To Mr. Townsend, who was an ardent whig and a warm friend of this country, application was made by Colonel Pickering to make the chain in question. I distinctly remember the arrival of Colonel Pickering at my father's house in Chester late on a Saturday evening, in the fore part of March, 1778.

His plans were at once warmly entered into by Mr. Townsend, and such was the ardor of the Whigs of those days that both Gentlemen left Chester at midnight in the midst of a violent snow-storm and rode over to the Stirling Works, a distance of fourteen miles, to take measures for commencing the work. At daylight on Sunday morning Mr. Townsend had all his forges in operation, and his patriotic workmen engaged upon the chain. The work was prosecuted day and night without interruption until its completion, and was finished in six weeks.

It weighed 140 to 150 tons, was of unsurpassed quality of Stirling Iron, and of superior workmanship. It was carted to the River by New England teamsters in sections as the same were from time to time completed.

I am very truly yours,

PETER TOWNSEND.



THE NEWBURGH LETTERS.

To the Officers of the Army.

SATURDAY, 8th March, 1783.

GENTLEMEN :—A fellow-soldier, whose interest and affection bind him strongly to you—whose past sufferings have been as great, and whose future fortunes may be as desperate as yours—would beg leave to address you. Age has its claims,—and rank is not without its pretensions to advise; but, though unsupported by both, he flatters himself, that the plain language of sincerity and experience, will neither be unheeded nor unregarded. Like many of you, he loved private life, and left it with regret. He left it, determined to retire from the field, with the necessity that called him to it, and not till then,—not till the enemies of his country, the slaves of power, and the hirelings of injustice, were compelled to abandon their schemes and acknowledge America as terrible in arms as she had been humble in remonstrance. With this object in view, he has felt the cold hand of poverty without a murmur, and has seen the insolence of wealth without a sigh. But too much under the direction of his wishes, and sometimes weak enough to mistake desire for opinion, he had till lately, very lately, believed in the justice of his country. He hoped that as the clouds of adversity scattered, and the sunshine of peace and better fortune broke in upon us—that gratitude would blaze forth upon those hands which had upheld her in the darkest stages of her passage from impending servitude to acknowledged independence.

But faith has its limits, as well as temper—and there are points beyond which neither can be stretched, without sinking into cowardice, or plunging into credulity. This, my friends, I conceive to be your situation—hurried to the very verge of both, another step would ruin you forever. To be tame and unprovoked while injuries press upon you is more than *weakness*. But to

look up for kinder usage without one manly effort of your own—would fix your character and show the world how richly you deserve the chains you broke.

To guard against this evil, let us take a view of the ground on which we now stand; and from thence carry our thoughts forward for a moment, into the unexplored field of expedient. After a pursuit of seven long years, the object for which we set out is at length brought within our reach. Yes, my friends, that suffering courage of yours was active once. It has conducted the United States of America through a doubtful and bloody war—it has placed her in the chair of independence, and peace returns again—to bless—whom? A country willing to redress your wrongs—cherish your worth—and reward your service? A country—courting your return to private life, with tears of gratitude and smiles of admiration, longing to divide with you that independency which your gallantry has given, and those riches which your wounds have preserved? Is this the case—or is it rather a country that tramples upon your rights, disdains your cries and insults your distress? Have you not more than once suggested your wishes and made known your wants to Congress (wants and wishes which policy and justice should have anticipated rather than evaded)—and have you not lately, in the meek language of an entreating memorial, begged from justice what you could no longer expect from their favor? How have you been answered? Let the letter which you are called to consider to-morrow, make the reply.

If this, then, be your treatment while the swords you wear are necessary for the defence of America, what have you to expect from peace, when your voice shall sink and your strength dissipate by division? When those very swords, the instruments and companions of your glory, shall be taken from your sides, and no remaining mark of military distinction left but your wants, infirmities and scars! Can you then, consent to be the only sufferers by this resolution, and, retiring from the field, grow old in poverty, wretchedness and contempt? Can you consent to wade through the vile mire of de-

pendency, and owe the miserable remnant of that life to charity which has hitherto been spent in honor? If you can, go, and carry with you the jest of tories, and the scorn of whigs—the ridicule, and what is worse, the pity of the world; go, starve, and be forgotten. But, if your spirit should recoil at this—if you have sense enough to discover, and spirit sufficient to oppose tyranny, under whatever garb it may assume, whether it be the plain coat of republicanism or the splendid robes of royalty; if you have not yet learned to discriminate between a people and a cause—between men and principles—awake—attend to your situation, and redress yourselves. If the present moment be lost, every future effort is in vain. Your *threats* then will be as empty as your *entreaties* now. I would advise you, therefore, to come to some final opinion of what you can bear and what you will suffer. If your determination be in any proportion to your wrongs, carry your appeal from the *justice* to the *fears* of government; change the milk and water style of your last memorial; assume a bolder tone, decent but lively, spirited and determined, and *suspect* the man who will advise to more moderation and longer forbearance.

Let two or three men, who can feel as well as write, be appointed to draw up your last remonstrance (for I would no longer give it the suing, soft, unsuccessful epithet of memorial). Let it represent, in language that will neither dishonor you by its rudeness nor betray you by its fears, what has been promised by Congress and what has been performed; how long and how patiently you have suffered; how little you have asked, and how much of that little has been denied. Tell them that though you were the first and would wish to be the last to encounter danger—that though *despair* itself can never drive you into dishonor, it may drive you from the field—that the wound, often irritated and never healed, may at length become incurable; and that the slightest indignity from Congress now may operate like the grave, and part you forever; that in any political event the army has its alternative. If peace, that nothing shall

separate you from your arms but *death*; if war, that, courting the auspices and inviting the direction of your illustrious leader, you will retire to some yet unsettled country; smile in your turn, and “mock when their fear cometh on.” But let it represent also that, should they comply with the request of your late memorial, it would make you more happy and them more respectable; that while the war should continue you would follow their standard in the field; and that when it came to end you would withdraw into the shade of private life, and give the world another subject of wonder and applause—an army victorious over its enemies, victorious over itself.

I am, &c.,

A meeting of the Gen. and Field Officers is requested to attend at the Public Building, at 10 o'clock, on Tuesday next. An officer from each company is also expected, and one or more representatives from the medical and other staff. The object of this meeting is to consider the late report from our Commissioners in Philadelphia, and what further measures should be taken to obtain that redress which they seem to have solicited in vain.

To the Officers of the Army:

MARCH 12, 1783.

GENTLEMEN:—The author of a late Address, anxious to deserve, though he should fail to engage, your esteem, and determined at every risk to unfold your duty and discharge his own, would beg leave to solicit the further indulgence of a few moments' attention. Aware of the coyness with which his last letter was received, he feels himself neither disappointed nor displeased with the caution it has met. He well knew that it spoke a language which, till now, had been only heard in a whisper, and that it contained some sentiments which confidence itself would have breathed with distrust.

But their lives have been short and their observation imperfect, indeed, who have yet to learn that alarms

may be false, that the best designs are sometimes obliged to assume the worst aspect, and that however synonymous surprise and disaster may be in military phrase, in moral and political meaning they convey ideas as different as they are distinct. Suspicion, detestable as it is in private life, is the loveliest trait of political character. It prompts you to inquiry. It shuts the door against design, and opens every avenue to truth. It was the first to oppose a Tyrant here, and still stands sentinel over the liberties of America; with this belief, it would illy become me to stifle the voice of this honest guardian—a guardian who (authorized by circumstances digested into proof) has herself given birth to the address you have read and now goes forth among you with a request to all that it may be treated fairly; that it may be considered before it is abused, and considered before it be tortured; convinced that, in a search after error, truth will appear; that apathy itself will grow warm in the pursuit, and though it will be the last to adopt her advice, it will be the first to act upon it.

The General Orders of yesterday, which the weak may mistake for disapprobation, and the designing dare to represent as such—wears, in my opinion, a very different complexion, and carries with it a very opposite tendency. Till now—the Commander-in-Chief has regarded the steps you have taken for redress, with good wishes alone. This ostensible silence has authorized your meeting, and his private opinion has sanctified your claims. Had he disliked the object in view—would not the same sense of duty which forbade you from meeting on the third day of the week, have forbidden you from meeting on the seventh? Is not the same subject held up for your discussion, and has it not passed the seal of office and taken all the solemnity of an order? This will give system to your proceedings, and stability to your resolves—it will ripen speculation into fact; and while it adds to the unanimity, it cannot possibly lessen the independency of your sentiments. It may be necessary to add upon this subject, that from the injunction with which the General Orders close, every man is at

liberty to conclude that the report to be made to *Head-quarters* is intended for *Congress*, hence will arise another motive for that *energy* which has been recommended. For can you give the lie to the pathetic descriptions of your Representatives and the more alarming productions of our friends? To such as make a want of signature an objection to opinion, I reply that it matters very little who is the author of sentiments which grow out of your feelings and apply to your wants—that in this instance, diffidence suggested what experience enjoins, and that while I continue to move on the high road of argument and advice, which is open to all, I shall continue to be the sole confident of my own secret. But should the time come when it shall be necessary to depart from this general line, and hold up any individual among you as an object of resentment or contempt of the rest, I thus publicly pledge my honor as a soldier, and veracity as a man, that I will *then* assume a visible existence, and give my name to the army, with as little reserve as I now give my opinion.

I am, yours,

WASHINGTON'S REPLY.

At the meeting held at the New Building, pursuant to Order of March 11 (page 69), Washington delivered the following address:

GENTLEMEN: By an anonymous summons an attempt has been made to convene you together. How inconsistent with the rules of propriety, how unmilitary, and how subversive of all order and discipline, let the good sense of the army decide.

In the moment of this summons, another anonymous production was sent into circulation, addressed more to the feelings and passions than the judgment of the army. The author of the piece is entitled to much credit for the goodness of his pen; and I could wish he had as much credit for the rectitude of his heart; for, as men see through different optics, and are induced by the reflecting faculties of the mind, to use different means to attain the same end, the author of the address should have had more charity than to mark for suspicion the man who should recommend moderation and longer forbearance; or in other words, who should not think as he thinks, or act as he advises. But he had another plan in view, in which candour and liberality of sentiment, regard to justice and love of country, have no part; and he was right to insinuate the darkest suspicion to effect the blackest design. That the address was drawn with great art, and is designed to answer the most insidious purposes; that is calculated to impress the mind with an idea of premediated injustice in the sovereign power of the United States, and rouse all those resentments which must unavoidably flow from such a belief; that the secret mover of this scheme, whoever he may be, intended to take advantage of the passions, while they were warmed by the recollection of past distresses, without giving time for cool, deliberative thinking, and that composure of mind which is so necessary to give dignity and

stability to measures, is rendered too obvious, by the mode of conducting the business, to need other proof than a reference to the proceedings.

Thus much, gentlemen, I have thought it incumbent on me to observe to you, to show upon what principles I opposed the irregular and hasty meeting which was proposed to have been held on Tuesday last, and not because I wanted a disposition to give you every opportunity, consistent with your own honor, and the dignity of the army, to make known your grievances. If my conduct heretofore has not evinced to you, that I have been a faithful friend to the army, my declaration of it at this time would be equally unavailing and improper. But as I was among the first who embarked in the cause of our common country; as I have never left your side one moment, but when called from you on public duty; as I have been the constant companion and witness of your distresses, and not among the last to feel and acknowledge your merits; as I have ever considered my own military reputation as inseparably connected with that of the army; as my heart has ever expanded with joy when I have heard its praises, and my indignation has arisen when the mouth of detraction has been opened against it; it can scarcely be supposed at this last stage of the war, that I am indifferent to its interests. But how are they to be promoted? the way is plain, says the anonymous addresser! If war continues, remove into the unsettled country; there establish yourselves, and leave an ungrateful country to defend itself! But who are they to defend? our wives, our children, our farms and other property which we leave behind us? or in this state of hostile separation, are we to take the two first, (the latter cannot be removed) to perish in a wilderness, with hunger, cold, and nakedness?

"If peace takes place, never sheath your swords," says he, "until you have obtained full and ample justice." This dreadful alternative of either deserting our country in the extremest hour of her distress, or turning our arms against it, which is the apparent object, unless Congress can be compelled into instant compli-

ance, has something so shocking in it, that humanity revolts at the idea. My God! what can this writer have in view, by recommending such measures? Can he be a friend to the army? Can he be a friend to this country? rather is he not an insidious foe; some emissary, perhaps, from New York, plotting the ruin of both, by sowing the seeds of discord and separation between the civil and military powers of the continent? and what a compliment does he pay to our understandings, when he recommends measures, in either alternative, impracticable in their nature? but here gentlemen I will drop the curtain, because it would be as imprudent in me to assign my reasons for this opinion, as it would be insulting to your conception to suppose you stood in need of them. A moment's reflection will convince every dispassionate mind of the physical impossibility of carrying either proposal into execution. There might, gentlemen, be an impropriety in my taking notice, in this address to you, of an anonymous production; but the manner in which that performance has been introduced to the army; the effect it was intended to have, together with some other circumstances, will amply justify my observation on the tendency of that writing.

With respect to the advice given by the author, to suspect the man who shall recommend moderate measures and longer forbearance, I spurn it, as every man who regards that liberty and reveres that justice for which we contend, undoubtedly must; for, if men are to be precluded from offering their sentiments on a matter which may involve the most serious and alarming consequences that can invite the consideration of mankind, reason is of no use to us. The freedom of speech may be taken away, and dumb and silent we may be led, like sheep to the slaughter. I cannot in justice to my own belief, and what I have great reason to conceive is the intention of Congress, conclude this address, without giving it as my decided opinion, that, that honorable body entertain exalted sentiments of the services of the army, and from a full conviction of its merits and sufferings, will do it complete justice. That their endeavors

to discover and establish funds for this purpose have been unwearied, and will not cease until they have succeeded, I have not a doubt.

But like all other large bodies, where there is a variety of different interests to reconcile, their determinations are slow. Why then should we distrust them? and in consequence of that distrust, adopt measures which may cast a shade over that glory which has been so justly acquired, and tarnish the reputation of an army which is celebrated through all Europe for its fortitude and patriotism? and for what is this done? to bring the object we seek nearer? No; most certainly in my opinion, it will cast it at a greater distance. For myself (and I take no merit in giving the assurance, being induced to it from principles of gratitude, veracity, and justice, and a grateful sense of the confidence you have ever placed in me,) a recollection of the cheerful assistance and prompt obedience I have experienced from you, under every vicissitude of fortune, and the sincere affection I feel for an army I have so long had the honor to command will oblige me to declare in this public and solemn manner, that in the attainment of complete justice for all your toils and dangers, and in the gratification of every wish, so far as may be done consistently with the great duty I owe my country, and those powers we are bound to respect, you may freely command my services to the utmost extent of my abilities.

While I give you these assurances, and pledge myself in the most unequivocal manner, to exert whatever abilities I am possessed of in your favor, let me entreat you, gentlemen, on your part, not to take any measures, which viewed in the calm light of reason, will lessen the dignity, and sully the glory you have hitherto maintained; let me request you to rely on the plighted faith of your country, and place a full confidence in the purity of the intentions of congress; that, previous to your dissolution as an army, they will cause all your accounts to be fairly liquidated as directed in the resolutions which were published to you two days ago; and that they will adopt the most effectual measures in their power to ren-

der ample justice to you for your faithful and meritorious services. And let me conjure you in the name of our common country, as you value your own sacred honor; as you respect the rights of humanity; and as you regard the military and national character of America; to express your utmost horror and detestation of the man, who wishes, under any specious pretences, to overturn the liberties of our country; and who wickedly attempts to open the flood gates of civil discord, and deluge our rising empire in blood.

By thus determining, and thus acting, you will pursue the plain and direct road to the attainment of your wishes; you will defeat the insidious designs of our enemies, who are compelled to resort from open force to secret artifice. You will give one more distinguished proof of unexampled patriotism and patient virtue, rising superior to the pressure of the most complicated sufferings; and you will, by the dignity of your conduct, afford occasion for posterity to say, when speaking of the glorious example you have exhibited to mankind: had this day been wanting the world had never seen the last stage of perfection to which human nature is capable of attaining."

PROCEEDINGS OF MEETING.

At the conclusion of the reading of the address, on motion of General Putnam, a committee consisting of General Knox, Colonel Brooks, and Captain Howard, was appointed to prepare resolutions on the business before them, and to report in half an hour. The report of the committee being brought in and fully considered, the following resolutions were passed:

"Resolved unanimously, that at the commencement of the present war, the officers of the American army engaged in the service of their country from the purest love and attachment to the rights and liberties of human nature; which motives still exist in the highest degree; and that no circumstances of distress or danger shall induce a conduct that may tend to sully

the reputation and glory which they acquired, at the price of their blood and eight years' faithful services.

Resolved unanimously, that the army continue to have an unshaken confidence in the justice of congress and their country, and are fully convinced that the representatives of America will not disband or disperse the army until their accounts are liquidated, the balances accurately ascertained, and adequate funds established for payment; and in this arrangement, the officers expect that the half pay, or a commutation for it, should be efficaciously comprehended.

Resolved unanimously, that his excellency the commander-in-chief be requested to write to his excellency the president of congress, earnestly entreating the most speedy decision of that honorable body upon the subject of our late address, which was forwarded by a committee of the army, some of whom are waiting upon congress for the result. In the alternative of peace or war, this event would be highly satisfactory, and would produce immediate tranquility in the minds of the army, and prevent any further machinations of designing men, to sow discord between the civil and military powers of the United States.

On motion, resolved unanimously, that the officers of the American army view with abhorrence and reject with disdain, the infamous propositions contained in a late anonymous address to the officers of the army, and resent with indignation the secret attempts of some unknown persons to collect the officers together, in a manner totally subversive of all discipline and good order.

Resolved unanimously, that the thanks of the officers of the army be given to the committee who presented to congress the late address of the army, for the wisdom and prudence with which they have conducted that business; and that a copy of the proceedings of this day be transmitted by the president to Major-General M'Dougal; and that he be requested to continue his solicitations at congress, until the objects of his mission are accomplished."

WASHINGTON'S FAREWELL ORDERS.

HEAD-QUARTERS,

ROCKY HILL,* N. J., Nov. 2, 1783.

The United States in Congress assembled, after giving the most honorable testimony to the merits of the federal armies, and presenting them with the thanks of their country for their long, eminent and faithful services, having thought proper, by their proclamation bearing date the 18th of October last, to discharge such part of the troops as were engaged for the war, and to permit the officers on furlough to retire from service from and after to-morrow, which proclamation having been communicated in the public papers for the information and government of all concerned—it only remaining for the Commander-in-Chief to address himself once more, and that for the last time, to the armies of the United States (however widely dispersed the individuals who composed them may be) and to bid them an affectionate—a long farewell.

But before the Commander-in-Chief takes his final leave of those he holds most dear, he wishes to indulge himself a few moments in calling to mind a slight review of the past—he will then take the liberty of exploring with his military friends their future prospects, of advising the general line of conduct which in his opinion ought to be pursued—and he will conclude the address by expressing the obligations he feels himself under for the spirited and able assistance he has experienced from them in the performance of an arduous office.

A contemplation of the complete attainment (at a period earlier than could have been expected) of the object for which we contended, against so formidable a

* Rocky Hill was a small town near Princeton, N. J., where Congress was assembled. In order to have Washington near that body, a house had been hired at Rocky Hill for him and his family. When the Order was promulgated, Washington was at West Point.

power, cannot but inspire us with astonishment and gratitude. The disadvantageous circumstances on our part, under which the war was undertaken can never be forgotten. The singular interpositions of providence in our feeble condition, were such as could scarcely escape the attention of the most unobserving—while the unparalleled perseverance of the armies of the United States, through almost every possible suffering and discouragement, for the space of eight long years, was little short of a standing miracle.

It is not the meaning, nor within the compass of this address to detail the hardships peculiarly incident to our services, or to describe the distresses which in several instances have resulted from the extremes of hunger and nakedness combined with the rigors of an inclement season. Nor is it necessary to dwell on the dark side of our past affairs.

Every American officer and soldier must now console himself for any unpleasant circumstances which may have occurred, by a recollection of the uncommon scenes in which he has been called to act no inglorious part, and the astonishing events of which he has been a witness.

Events, which have seldom, if ever before, taken place on the stage of human action, nor can they probably ever happen again. For who has before seen a disciplined army formed at once from such raw material? Who that was not a witness could imagine that the most violent local prejudices would cease so soon, and that men who came from the different parts of the continent, strongly disposed by the habits of education to despise and quarrel with each other, would instantly become but one patriotic band of brothers? Or who that was not on the spot can trace the steps by which such a wonderful revolution has been effected, and such a glorious period put to our warlike toils?

It is universally acknowledged that the enlarged prospect of happiness opened by the confirmation of our independence and sovereignty, almost exceeds the power of description. And shall not the brave men who have

contributed so essentially to these inestimable acquisitions, returning from the field of war, to the field of agriculture, participate in all the blessings which have been obtained? In such a Republic who will exclude them from the rights of citizens, and the fruits of their labors? In such a country so happily circumstanced, the pursuits of commerce and the cultivation of the soil will unfold to industry the certain road to competence.

To those hardy soldiers who are actuated by the spirit of adventure, the fisheries will afford ample and profitable employments, and the extensive and fertile regions of the West will yield a most happy asylum to those, who fond of domestic enjoyment are seeking for personal independence. Nor is it possible to conceive that any one of the United States will prefer a national bankruptcy and a dissolution of the union to a compliance with requisitions of Congress and the payment of its just debts. So that the officers and soldiers may expect considerable assistance in recommencing their civil occupations from the sums due to them from the public which must, and will most inevitably be paid.

In order to effect this desirable purpose, and remove the prejudices which may have taken possession of the minds of any of the good people of this state, it is earnestly recommended to all the troops, that with strong attachment to the union they should carry with them into civil society, the most conciliating dispositions, and that they should prove themselves not less virtuous and useful as citizens, than they have been virtuous as soldiers. What though there should be some envious individuals who are unwilling to pay the debt the public has contracted, or to yield the tribute due to merit, yet let such unworthy treatment produce no invectives, or any instance of intemperate conduct. Let it be remembered, that the unbiased voice of the free citizens of the United States has promised the just reward, and given the merited applause. Let it be known and remembered that the reputation of the federal armies is established beyond the reach of malevolence. And let a consciousness of their achievements and fame still incite the

men who composed them to honorable actions, under the persuasions that the private virtues of economy, prudence, and industry, will not be less amiable in civil life, than the more splendid qualities of valor, perseverance and enterprise were in the field. Every one may rest assured that much, very much of the future happiness of the officers and men will depend upon the wise and manly conduct which shall be adopted by them, when they are mingled with the great body of the community. And although the General has so frequently given it as his opinion, in the most public and explicit manner, that unless the principles of the federal government are properly supported and the powers of the union increased, the honor, dignity, and justice of the nation will be lost forever; yet he cannot help repeating on this occasion so interesting a sentiment, and leaving it as his last injunction to every officer and every soldier who may view the subject in the same serious point of light, to add his best endeavors to those of his worthy fellow citizens towards affecting these great and valuable purposes, on which our very existence as a nation so materially depends.

The Commander-in-Chief conceives little is now wanting to enable the soldier to exchange the military character into that of the citizen, but that steady, decent tenor of behavior, which has generally distinguished not only the army under his immediate command, but the different detachments and separate armies through the course of the war. From their good sense and prudence, he anticipates the happiest consequences; and while he congratulates them on the glorious occasion which renders their services in the field no longer necessary, he wishes to express the strong obligations he feels himself under for the assistance he has received from every class—and in every instance. He presents his thanks in the most serious and affectionate manner, to the general officers, as well for their counsels on many interesting occasions, as for their ardor in promoting the success of the plans he had adopted. To the commandants of regiments and corps, and to the

others, for their great zeal and attention in carrying his orders promptly into execution—to the staff for their alacrity and exactness in performing the duties of their several departments. And to the non-commissioned officers and private soldiers, for their extraordinary patience and suffering, as well as their invincible fortitude in action. To the various branches of the army, the General takes this last and solemn opportunity of professing his inviolable attachment and friendship. He wishes more than bare professions were in his power; that he was really able to be useful to them all in future life; he flatters himself, however, they will do him the justice to believe, that whatever could with propriety be attempted by him, has been done. And being now to conclude these his last public orders, to take his ultimate leave in a short time of the military character, and to bid a final adieu to the armies he has long had the honor to command—he can only again offer in their behalf, his recommendations to their grateful country, and his prayers to the God of armies.

May ample justice be done them here; and may the choicest of Heaven's favors, both here and hereafter, attend those, who under the divine auspices, have secured innumerable blessings for others. With these wishes and this benediction, the Commander-in-Chief is about to retire from service—the curtain of separation will soon be drawn—and the military scene to him will be closed forever.

OFFICERS OF THE CONTINENTAL ARMY.

1780.

Commander-in-Chief:

GEORGE WASHINGTON, JUNE 15, 1775.

MAJOR GENERALS.

	<i>Name</i>	<i>Date of Com.</i>	<i>State.</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
1	Israel Putnam.....	June 19, 1775	Connecticut	
2	Horatio Gates.....	Nov. 16, 1776	Virginia	
3	Benedict Arnold.....	Feb. 19, 1777	Conn. Deserted	Sept.
4	Wm. Alexander (Stirling) do	do	New Jersey	23, 1780
5	Arthur St. Clair.....	do	Pennsylvania	
6	Benjamin Lincoln.....	do	Massachusetts	
7	Marquis de Lafayette	July 31, 1777	France	
8	William Heath.....	Aug. 9, 1777	Massachusetts	
9	Nathaniel Greene.....	do	Rhode Island	
10	Baron De Kalb.....	Sept. 15, 1777	Foreigner,	Killed Aug.
11	Robert Howe.....	Oct. 20, 1777	N. Carolina	16, 1780
12	Alexander McDougall.	do	New York	
13	Baron De Steuben....	May 5, 1778	Germany	Insp. Gen. ye
14	William Smallwood....	Sept. 15, 1780	Maryland Prom	'80[army
15	Samuel H. Parsons...	Oct. 23, 1780	Connecticut	Prom 1780

BRIGADIER GENERALS.

1	William Thompson....	March 1, 1776		
2	John Nixon.....	Aug. 9, 1776	Mass.	Res. Feb. 1880
3	Samuel H. Parsons...	do	Connect't	Prom. Oct. '80
4	James Clinton.....	do	New York	
5	William Moultrie.....	Sept. 16, 1776		
6	Laughlin McIntosh....	do		Resigned
7	William Maxwell.....	Oct. 13, 1776	N. J.,	Res'd, oblig'd to
8	William Smallwood....	do	Maryl'd	Prom. Sept. '80
9	Henry Knox.....	Dec. 27, 1776	Mass.	Comm'd'g Art'y
10	Enoch Poor.....	Feb. 21, 1777	N. H.	Died Sep. 9, bur-
11	John Glover.....	do	Mass.	[ried at Hack-
12	John Patterson.....	do	do	[ensack 10th
13	Anthony Wayne.....	do	Pennsylvania	
14	William Woodford....	do	Virginia	Died Nov. 1780
15	Edward Hand.....	April 1, 1777	Pennsylvania	
16	Charles Scott.....			
17	Jedediah Huntington.	May 12, 1777	Connecticut	
18	John Stark.....	Oct. 4, 1777	N. Hampshire	
19	Louis Lebeque Duportail	Nov. 17, 1777	Foreigner Ch. Eng. army	
20	James Hogan.....	Jan. 9, 1779		
21	Mordecai Gist.....	do	Maryland	
22	William Irvine.....	May 12, 1779	Pennsylvania	
23	Daniel Morgan.....	Oct. 13, 1780	Virginia	

COLONELS.

	<i>Name</i>	<i>Date of Com.</i>	<i>State.</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
1	Grovenor Van Schaick	June 30, 1775	New York	
2	John Bailey.....	July 1, 1775	Massachusetts	
3	Samuel Wyllis.....	do do	Connecticut	
4	John Greaton.....	do do	Massachusetts	
5	James Livingston....	Nov. 20, 1775	New York	
6	Robert McGraw.....	Jan. 5, 1776	Pennsylvania	
7	Moses Hazen.....	Jan. 22, 1776		
8	Ellas Dayton.....	Feb. 9, 1776	New Jersey	
9	William Sheppard....	May 4, 1776	Massachusetts	
10	Seth Warner.....	July 5, 1776	Vermont	
11	Rufus Putnam.....	Aug. 5, 1776	Massachusetts	
12	Thomas Nixon.....	Aug. 9, 1776	Massachusetts	
13	Francis Johnston....	Jan. 1, 1777	Pennsylvania	
14	James Chambers.....	do do	do	
15	Daniel Brodhead.....	do do	do	
16	Richard Hampton....	do do	Virginia	
17	Daniel Morgan.....	do do	do	
18	James Wood.....	do do	New York	
19	Philip Cortland.....	do do	New Jersey	
20	Israel Shrieve.....	do do	New York	
21	Peter Gansevoort....	do do	New Jersey	
22	Matthias Ogden.....	do do	Virginia	
23	William Russell.....	do do	Maryland	
24	Jonas Carroll.....	do do	N. Hampshire	
25	Alexander Scammel...	do do	Maryland	
26	Chr. H. Williams....	do do	Massachusetts	
27	Michael Jackson.....	do do	do	
28	Philip Bradley.....	do do	Rhode Island	
29	Christopher Greene...	do do	Massachusetts	
30	James Wesson.....	do do	Connecticut	
31	John Duryea.....	do do	do	
32	Heman Swift.....	do do	Rhode Island	
33	Henry Sherburne....	do do	Connecticut	
34	Samuel B. Webb.....	do do	Massachusetts	
35	Thomas Marshall.....	do do	do	
36	Gamaliel Bradford	do do	Massachusetts	
37	Nathaniel Gist.....	Jan. 10, 1777	Virginia	
38	Henry Jackson.....	Jan. 12, "	Massachusetts	
39	Israel Angell.....	Jan. 13, "	Rhode Island	
40	Oliver Spencer.....	Jan. 15, "	New Jersey	
41	Thomas Clark.....	Feb. 5, "	N. Carolina	
42	Timothy Bigelow....	Feb. 8, "	Massachusetts	
43	Josiah Vose.....	Feb. 21, "	do	
44	Joseph Cilley.....	M'ch 1, "	N. Hampshire	
45	David Hull.....	April 5, "	Delaware	
46	John Gunby.....	Ap'l 17, "	Maryland	
47	Return J. Meigs.....	May 12, "	Connecticut	Inspector
48	Josiah Starr.....	May 27, "	Connecticut	
49	Richard Butler.....	June 7, "	Pennsylvania	
50	Walter Steward.....	June 17, "	do	
51	Benjamin Tupper....	July 7, "	Massachusetts	
52	Thomas Cringe.....	Aug. 1, "	Pennsylvania	
53	Christian Feliger....	Oct. 4, "	Virginia	
54	John Gibson.....	Oct. 27, "	do	
55	John Patton.....	Nov. 22, "	N. Carolina	
56	John Newell.....	Dec. 11, "	Virginia	
57	John Green.....	Jan. 26, 1778,	do	
58	Richard Parker.....	Feb. 10, "	do	
59	Zebulon Butler.....		Connecticut	
60	William Davis.....	M'ch 20, "	Virginia	
61	William Heath.....	Ap'l 30, "	Massachusetts	
62	Abraham Beaufort....	May 16, "	Virginia	
63	Geo. Gibson, 5th State	June 5, 1777	do	
64	Wm. Grant, State Reg.	Jan. 1, 1779	do	

LIEUTENANT COLONELS COMMANDANTS.

	<i>Name</i>	<i>Date of Com.</i>	<i>State.</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
1	Nathaniel Ramsey....		Maryland	
2	George Reed.....	Feb. 1, 1778	N. Hampshire	
3	Ebenezer Sprout.....	Sep. 29, "	Massachusetts	Inspector
4	John Brooks.....	Nov. 11, "	New York	Inspector
5	Frederick Welsenfeldt	Dec. 14, "	do	
6	William Butler.....	Jan. 22, 1779	Pennsylvania	
7	Adam Habbley.....		do	
8	Calvin Smith.....	Feb. 10, 1779	Massachusetts	
9	Morgan Conner.....	May 12, "	Pennsylvania	
10	Isaac Sherman.....	Oct. 28, "	Connecticut	
11	Thomas Woolford.....		Maryland	
12	Marinus Willett.....	Dec. 22, "	New York	

LIEUTENANT COLONELS.

1	Edward Antill.....	Jan. 20, 1776	-----	
2	Samuel Safford.....	July 5, "	-----	
3	Cornelius Van Dyke..	Jan. 1, 1777	New York	
4	James Brewer.....	do	do	
5	David Beardsley.....	do	New Jersey	
6	William De Hart....	do	do	
7	Francis Barber.....	do	do	
8	William Smith.....	do	do	
9	James Miller.....	do	do	
10	William Stacey.....	do	do	
11	Baraiah Bassett....	do	do	
12	Noah M. Littlefield...	do	do	
13	Jeremiah Olney.....	Jan. 13, 1777	Rhode Island	
14	David Cobb.....	Feb. 1, "	Massachusetts	
15	Henry Haskell.....	Feb. 8, "	do	Resigned
16	Peter Adams.....	Feb. 20, "	Maryland	
17	Elijah Vose.....	Feb. 21, "	Massachusetts	
18	Benjamin Ford.....	April 17, "	Maryland	
19	Uriah Forrest.....	do	do	
20	John Sumner.....	April 28, "	Connecticut	
21	Ezra Newell.....	May 17, "	Massachusetts	
22	Josiah Harnar.....	June 6, "	Pennsylvania	
23	Thomas Robinson....	June 7, "	do	
24	Ezra Badlam.....	July 7, "	Massachusetts	
25	Charles Simms.....	July 12, "	Virginia	
26	Joseph Halght.....	Sept. 8, "	Connecticut	
27	Henry Dearborn.....	Sept. 19, "	N. Hampshire	
28	Stephen Bayard.....		Pennsylvania	
29	Robert Ballard.....			
30	Wm. Lee Davids.....	Oct. 4, 1777	N. Carolina	
31	Caleb North.....	Oct. 23, "	Pennsylvania	
32	Selby Harney.....	Nov. 22, "	N. Carolina	
33	Burger Ball.....	Dec. 17, "	Virginia	
34	Josiah Thompson....	Dec. 19, "		
35	Jeremiah Gilmore....	Dec. 20, "	N. Hampshire	
36	Samuel Hay.....	Feb. 3, 1778	Pennsylvania	
37	Richard Campbell....	Feb. 20, "		
38	Samuel Hawes.....	Feb. 1, "	Virginia	
39	David F. Sill.....	do	Connecticut	
40	John E. Howard.....	Feb. 11, "	Maryland	
41	Thomas Grosvenor....	Feb. 13, "	Connecticut	
42	Justin B. Wallace....	Feb. 20, "	Virginia	
43	Thomas Gaskins.....	May 16, "	do	
44	Jonathan Johnston...	May 25, "	Connecticut	
45	Hezekiah Hildredge..	do	do	
46	Samuel Ward.....	May 26, "	Rhode Island	
47	Samuel Hopkins.....	June 19, "		
48	Daniel Whiting.....	June 25, "	Massachusetts	
49	Francis Mentges.....	Oct. 9, "	Pennsylvania	

	<i>Name</i>	<i>Date of Com.</i>	<i>State.</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
50	Ebenezer Huntingdon	Oct. 10, "	Connecticut	
51	Ebenezer Gray.....	Oct. 15, "	do	
52	John Morey.....	Dec. 10, "	Pennsylvania	
53	Tobias Fernald.....	March 6, 1779	Massachusetts	
54	Edward Filbard.....	May 22, "	Maryland	
55	Samuel I. Cabell.....	_____	Virginia	
56	Jonathan Clark.....	_____	do	
57	Charles Dabney.....	June 23, 1777	State Regt.	do.
58	John Allison.....	Feb. 11, 1779	do	do.
59	John Conway.....	_____	New Jersey	
60	Andrew Peters.....	_____	Massachusetts	
61	William Hull.....	_____	do	Inspector
62	Robert Corcoran.....	Feb., 1780	Pennsylvania	
63	Christopher Stewart..	April 17, 1780	do	

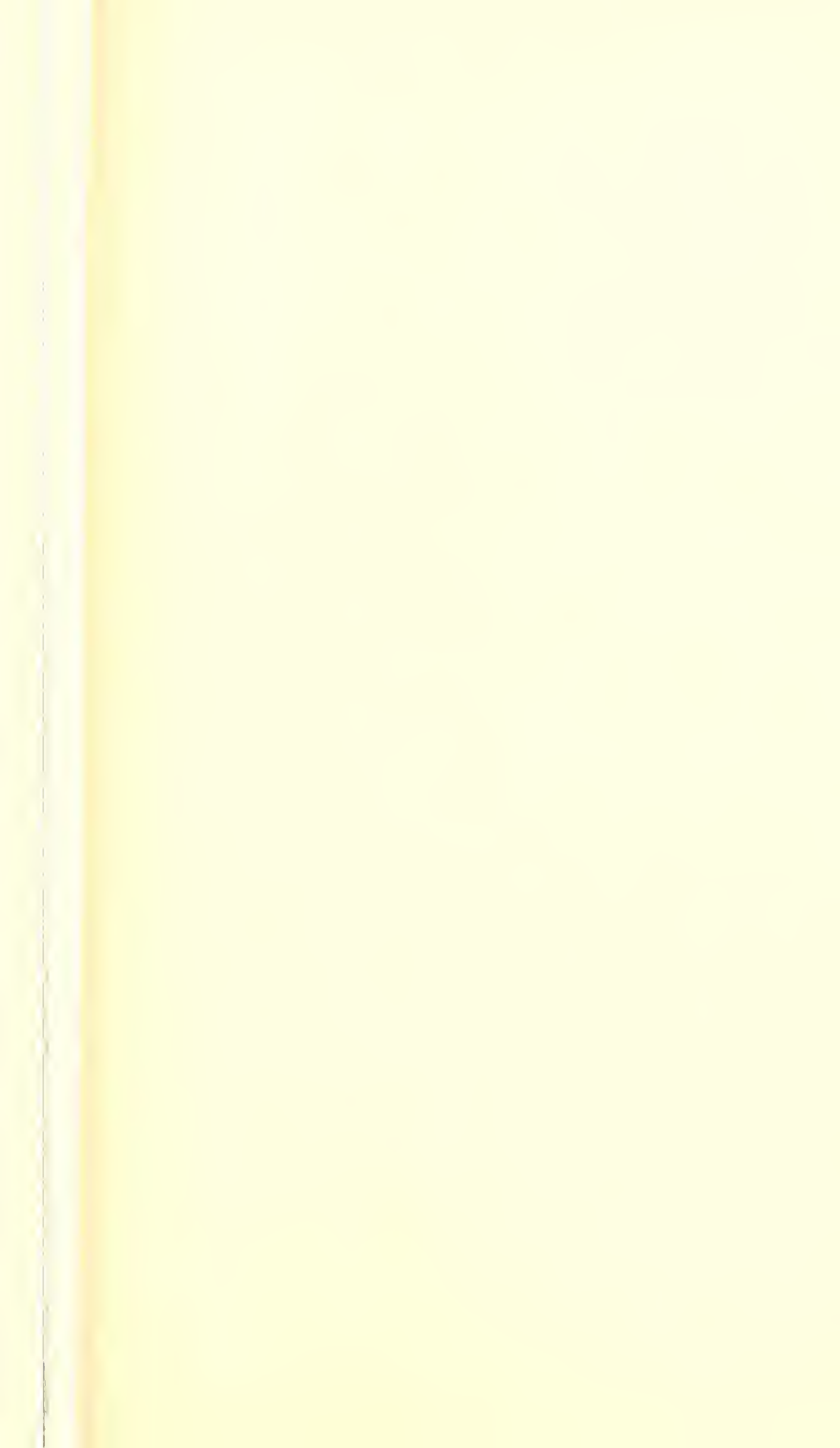
LIST OF THE TRUSTEES OF WASHINGTON'S HEAD-QUARTERS.

1883.

	<i>Term expires.</i>
JOHN C. ADAMS.....	May 2, 1884
JOEL T. HEADLEY.....	April 2, 1884
EDWARD C. BOYNTON.....	March 30, 1885
JAMES G. GRAHAM.....	May 6, 1886
PETER WARD.....	May 6, 1886
CHARLES S. JENKINS.....	May 6, 1886
MICHAEL H. HIRSCHBERG.....	May 2, 1887
A. SMITH RING.....	May 2, 1887
J. H. H. CHAPMAN.....	May 2, 1888
DAVID CARSON.....	May 2, 1888

1909.

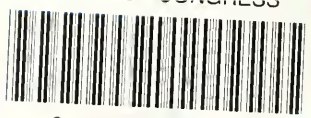
HOWARD THORNTON, Prest.
 GEN. H. C. HASBROUCK, Vice-Prest.
 CHARLES D. ROBINSON, Treas.
 WM. COOK BELKNAP, Sec'y.
 J. G. GRAHAM, JR.
 W. F. CASSEDY
 A. Y. WELLER
 S. V. SCHOONMAKER
 DAVID A. MORRISON
 JOHN DEYO, M. D.



Deacidified using the Bookkeeper process.
Neutralizing Agent: Magnesium Oxide
Treatment Date:



PRESERVATION TECHNOLOGIES, INC.
111 Thomson Park Drive
Cranberry Twp., PA 16066
(412) 779-2111



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